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TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

VOL. VIII NO. 34 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1949 PRICE: FOUR ANNAS

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SALT OF FREEDOM

Dandi and Wadala were the battlefields of India's Freedom. Last week, Pt. Nehru proclaimed in the Constituent Assembly: "Let no one imagine that this Government and any successor government would think in terms of taxing salt". Photo shows salt manufacture in Bombay.

CAVES OF MAHABHARAT DAYS

(Pages 4 & 5)

How Far Do You Walk?

BY FRANCIS MUSGRAVE

"I NEVER walk anywhere!" **How often one hears the words spoken, and how untrue they are.**

It is surprising in these days of modern transport, how far people walk in doing their daily tasks. In big cities like London, Paris and New York, everybody seems to be rushing from tram to bus, or from underground to underground; or else they are being held in traffic jams something like ten minutes at a time. But in smaller towns, where there are no such extremes, many people hardly ever see the inside of any vehicle at all.

Walkers can be divided into two classes—those who do it for pleasure, and those who have to. And it is simply amazing how much walking the average man or woman has to do anyway, unless he or she spends all day in bed.

Interesting Facts

That is no rash statement. I discovered some interesting facts in support of it with the help of a simple little gadget known as a pedometer. It looks just like a watch except that it records miles walked instead of time spent. I had an interesting day with it, and found to my astonishment that I had walked several miles in the course of my duties inside the office.

I lent it to a bank manager. At the end of a day he had a big surprise when I showed that the pedometer registered five miles. And he assured me that he had only walked between the bank counter and his private office a yard or two away.

On a busy afternoon, a London shopgirl found that she had walked six and a half miles behind her counter matching ribbons for her customers.

A small schoolboy, extremely anxious to oblige me, wore it one day to school. He went to bed that night with the mileage pointer at nine miles. A friend took her two small dogs for their daily walk. She did not profess to being very energetic or very fond of walking, but she was astonished to find that she equalled the small boy in his record.

A postman to whom I next lent the instrument told me that it registered twelve miles between his rising and going to bed. A friend, who is a surgeon in a busy city hospital, also wore the pedometer for a day and found that he had walked 12 miles in the course of an ordinary day's work.

My next victim for experiment was the rector of a large city parish who informed me at the end of the day that the little pedometer recorded seven miles. And a tram conductor found that he had walked nine miles between starting and finishing his turn of duty.

A railway porter at Victoria Station carried the instrument in his waistcoat pocket, and discovered that his job of barrow-pushing and suitcase-carrying took him 14 miles—"and my missus says I'm lazy", he commented wryly when I showed him how the pedometer stood.

The pleasant-faced waitress who

(Continued on page 27)

"BLUNTING IT"

Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

CROSSED WIRES

Durig the session of the U.N. General Assembly in Paris, Secretary-General Trygve Lie had occasion to call the Isle of Rhodes, which lies in the Mediterranean near Turkey. The operator seemed to have some difficulty with the name at first. "The Isle of Rhodes", repeated Lie distinctly.

"I'll call you back," promised long distance.

And she did. When Mr. Lie answered, an unmistakably American voice said brightly, "Providence, Rhode Island."—(This Week Magazine).

★

The lost-and-found department of the Seattle Transit System reported a telephone call from a woman who said she had left a package containing a brassiere on a bus.

"What bus?" said the transit-company employee.

"Size 36", replied the woman.

★

CLASSIFIED CLASSICS

In a London paper a want ad pleaded: "Can anyone recommend a cure for smoking for a gentleman being impoverished by the cost of tobacco? No suggestions calling for will power, please."—"Times"

★

Personal in "The Saturday Review of Literature": "Male, old enough to know better, wishes correspondence with female not quite that old."

From the Oak Park, Ill., "Oak Leaves": "Bridge foursome will baby-sit for rate of one, Friday and Saturday nights."

From the Santa Cruz, Calif., "Sentinel-News": "For sale, new dog-house. $10. Suitable for large dog or small husband."

Ad sent to San Jose, Calif., real agent: "Wanted to Rent: Two-bedroom, unfurnished apartment—$55 month tops—by young attorney, wife and one and 8/9 children."

★

A BRUTE OF A MAN!

A lady of society was out airing her Pekinese, when she stopped to stare into an excavation where men were working. A tractor was tugging away without success, trying to haul a crane out of the hole. Presently the foreman approached the woman and asked: "Lady, could we borrow your Pekinese?" "Whatever for?" "We'll hitch him up and pull out that crane". "What? This poor little dog pull out that great big crane? It's impossible!" "That's all right, lady", leered the foreman. "We have whips."

★

An indignant man was shown into a solicitor's office.

"Look, here", he burst out, "you've charged me for two consultations on the fifth of last month, and I was only here once!"

"The fifth of last month," said the solicitor, smoothly. "That was on a Friday, and, if I remember correctly, it was a very wet day."

"Yes, it was," answered the client. "Well, after you had gone you came back to ask if you had left your umbrella here."

★

HIS JOB SECURE

At an open-air meeting the speaker waxed more and more eloquent. He pictured in some detail the troubles inherent in the economic crisis. "Which of us", he asked, "will be sure of his job next year?" Heckler: "I will" Speaker: What's your job, mate?" Heckler: "I sing in the street".

★

FELINES DE LUXE

Latest game for drawing cash from wealthy American pockets was invented by the Cat Fanciers' League, which has branches all over U. S. A. For 5$ an hour, its members will sit with any cat while the owner is away. Mrs. Betty Malone, of Leonardtown, Maryland, who supervises cat-sitting in her state, said: "I am a certified graduate of Feline Art. We offer our services to people who have expensive cats or just plain ones". Upon demand, Mrs. Malone will show credentials which prove she has finished a course as a sitter for cats and kittens. Members carry a "cat kit" that contains a leash, baby bottle and nappies.

★

A TACTFUL REMINDER

One of the first of the many newly-painted signs erected in the Customs shed at Southampton, where American visitors first tread on British soil is over the boat-train platform. It says: "Mind the gap."

★

"Can't ask you to have a drink, George, I've lost my pay packet."

"Never mind, Jim, have one with me—I haven't seen my missus yet".

★

Old Tom Moore had had a good week and thought he would buy his wife a present, so he picked up the table, carried it out of the house, put it on top of his head, and trotted off down the road with it.

Old Bill Brown met him.

"Hallo, Tom—moving?".

"No," said Tom. "I'm going to buy the missus a tablecloth."

★

A little boy who had been asked to write an essay on the origins of mankind, explained:

"I asked mummy where grandma came from and mummy said the stork brought her. 'And where did you come from?' I asked mummy, and she said the stork brought her as well. Then I asked where I came from and she said: 'The stork brought you, too.' So I began my essay by saying: 'There have been no natural births in our family for three generations!'"

How Do You Sleep?

BY N. K. HALDAR

FEW of us realize what sleep does for us. Lack of sleep has made generals lose battles, the nervous lose their minds and wives lose their husbands. **An understanding of scientifically established facts about sleep is, therefore, important to us.**

Most of us tend to cut down sleep and thus to deny ourselves of its healing and soothing powers of rest. Good artificial illumination is a common prerequisite nowadays; it keeps us awake. So does the radio and other distractions of city life. These take their toll of the human system in the shape of insomnia and general nerve-strain. Eminent physicians incline to the belief that the late hours are largely responsible for the great increase in nerve troubles.

Famous men of the past required much sleep. Sir Walter Scott was never himself unless he slept seven hours in total unconsciousness: Southey could not do without 10 hours of it; Wordsworth regarded nine as enough. Kant thought seven hours sufficient, but he had to extend the time as he advanced in years. His servant was wont to enter his room five minutes before he was due to rise with a stern, military call; "Sir, it is time", and Kant never failed to obey the summons.

The medical profession makes full use of the health restoring qualities of early bed time. The old saying "An hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after" is no mere superstitution. It is well-founded in principle even if the deadline is an hour or so out. Midnight has no special significance as far as sleep is concerned; the real witching-hour is two o'clock in the morning. This is the time when human vitality reaches its lowest ebb; the heart beats less strongly, the respiration is slower and more shallow, the body temperature falls, and every muscle or organ is at its slackest.

After two o'clock, whether the individual is asleep or awake, vitality begins to revive and it gradually improves until it reaches the normal day level at about 7 a.m. This period of increasing vitality is, of course, counter-balanced by a similar period of decreasing vitality which starts around 9 p.m. and reaches its lowest level some five hours later.

●

Obviously, this ten-hour period of diminished vitality is the human body's "official" sleep period. The body's habit of reducing activity during this period is probably the result of centuries of experience with sleep. In other words, the sleeping habits of our ancestors have determined the time at which human vitality begins to ebb and the time of its lowest level.

It is only by sleeping during the whole period of ebbing vitality that we can obtain maximum benefit from sleep. Rest obtained at other times is against the tide, and has not the same value.

Sleep is a funny recreation. An

(Continued on page 27)

Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor

"Cramping his style?"

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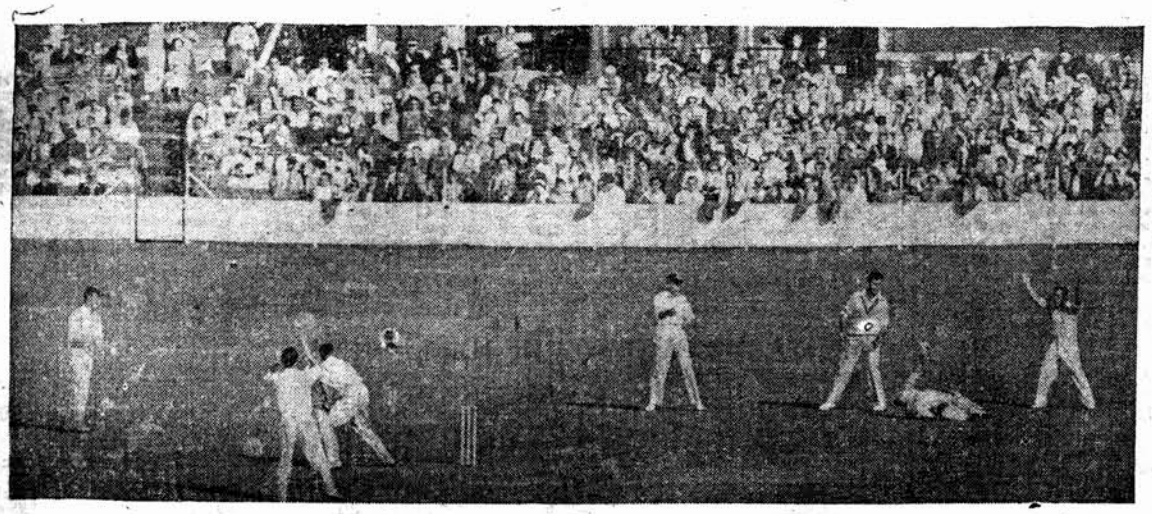
Fourth Test Highlights



T. G. EVANS, THE ENGLAND WICKET-KEEPER (ON GROUND) BRINGING OFF A WONDERFUL CATCH TO DISMISS G. O. RABONE OF NEW ZEALAND OFF THE BOWLING OF TREVOR BAILEY AT THE OVAL, LONDON, ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE FOURTH AND FINAL TEST.

ON RIGHT OF THE STUMPS, IN VARIOUS ATTITUDES OF JUBILATION ARE— LEFT TO RIGHT (STANDING) — F. R. BROWN, THE ENGLAND CAPTAIN; A. V. BEDSER; AND W. J. EDRICH.

B. SUTCLIFFE OF NEW ZEALAND OFF-DRIVES A. V. BEDSER OF ENGLAND TO THE BOUNDARY DURING HIS FINE FIRST WICKET PARTNERSHIP WITH V. J. SCOTT

V. J. SCOTT OF NEW ZEALAND CUTS A BALL FROM ENGLAND BOWLER W. E. HOLLIES PAST W. J. EDRICH DURING HIS FINE FIRST WICKET PARTNERSHIP WITH B. SUTCLIFFE.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN CEYLON

MR. V. V. GIRI, INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CEYLON ADDRESSING THE GATHERING ON INDIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY..

STONE CAVES OF PANDAVA DAYS

• Find Of Pre-historic • Monuments In Hyderabad

BY SYED KHAJA MAHBOOB HUSSAIN

THE village of Kamaram is situated 29 miles from Mulug Head Quarters towards Ettunagaram and is in the thick forest about two miles in the interior from Tadvai village, on the P.W.D. Road. This is a Koya village where a sub-centre for the Education and Welfare of Aboriginals has been established by the Social Service Department of Hyderabad.

The Monuments (Cromlechs) are situated on the hills at a distance of about two miles towards North-East of Kamaram. The hills are called "Konda Jonna Gotlu". "Konda Jonna" is that jawar, generally eaten by Telugu speaking Gonds (in Telingana area) better known as Koyas (an aboriginal tribes of primitive peasants and forest dwellers with somewhat curly hair, dark skin and coarse primitive features, besides, other numerous individuals with more progressive features) and cultivated by them in the valleys around the hills. The valleys are called "Konda Jonna Vorrelu." "Vorrelu" is a Telugu word meaning valleys and "Gotlu" meaning hills. That is why the hills are known as "Konda Jonna Gotlu."

Days Of Giants

The Monuments are called "Rakkasi Gondlu" or "Rakkasi Goodlu" by local people. "Rakkasi" is the colloqual form of "Rakshasas" which in Telugu mean giants. They were the cause of panic for the inhabitants of the nearby villages. There is a word in Telugu "Goha" which means cave and "Gohalu" is the plural of "Goha." The word "Gohalu" must have had degeherated into "Gandlu" by constant misuse of the people, and these caves are said to be the dwelling place of "Rakshasas." That is why the caves are known as "Rakkasi Gondlu". Some people call the caves as "Rakkasi Goodlu". The word "Goodlu" is the plural form of "Goodi". In Telugu "Goodi" means temple. Almost all the temples are built of stones, and as all the caves are built of stones, they are called "Rakkasi Goodlu". Except for this, there seems no other reason for the hills being called "Rakkasi Gondlu" or "Rakkasi Goodlu".

I have seen the cromlechs (caves) of the Kamaram village and inspected about 34 of them; the architecture of these caves is plain and simple. They consist of one small chamber with a stone floor covered with deep earth, a stone roof and stone slab-walls. The roof of the chamber is that of a long, broad, and thick slab of stone about 12, 10, 2' dimensions respectively. The roof stone is supported and held above the ground by the minor slabs of stones, and these chambers are situated on a sheet of rock on the hills. All these chambers have a door like aperture, facing North or East or North-East for use as entrance. The entrance is about 2' x 2' dimensions. Many of the chambers have more or less like square enclosures, (platforms) built of a single course of masonary 3 to 4 feet high all round the chambers. The dimensions of each of these square platforms are about 38' x 38'. Between the enclosure and the chamber, there is a filling of rubbles sloping outwardly for drainage purposes supported again by perpendicular stone-slabs. Several of the chambers are small but some are bigger.

From Pandava Times

There is a very interesting story about these caves. The local Koyas (aborigines) say that in ancient times "Rakshasas" were living in these caves during the reign of Pandwas and Kowrawas. They were men of giant constitution and physical strength. They used no grains, but were flesh eaters and cannibalistic, and the caves are supposed to have been constructed by them for their dwelling and for shelter against the rains. The traces of such caves are found at Kamaram, Shahpalli Mulyal, Dhodla, Soppola and Borlagudem. The people were very much afraid of these "Rakshasas" and it is said that these people recognised the presence of "Rakshasas" from great distances by their smell, and likewise, the "Rakshasas" recognized the presence of ordinary human beings from great distances by their smell.

Then the Pandwas came there to rescue the human beings from those "Rakshasas" and on their way through the jungle, "Arjun killed all the "Rakshasas" in the war. This fight lasted for few days, and the giants were killed in the hillock of Shahapalli and Jagiralagutta. Their bodies perished in the dust. Here and there, some long stone-slabs are found on these hills, and the local story goes that these are the bones of the "Rakshasas" turned into stones. The hills at some places have got reddish patches (not clear) which are interpreted by the local people as the marks of the blood of "Rakshasas" killed by Arjun.

On one stone, at a distance of about two furlongs from the caves, there are four foot prints of a size much larger than that of the average human being. Dimensions of the foot marks are 1'-2" x 6" and all the toes are visible. They are called "Malavani Adugulu." It is said by the Koyas that some hundreds of years ago there was "Malavadu" (Depressed Class Man) living at Ettunagarm. He was a tyrant, and is said to have been in the habit of drinking the wine of seven "Bhatties" daily and eat the meat of seven cows, and live merrily with seven Koya-women of nearby villages daily. At that time, that area was under the Rajah of Pedda Palli (Karimnagar District) who used to collect taxes from the people by sending his representatives. The Rajah used to send his representative, a washerman by caste, for the collection of the taxes from Koyas. The Koyas did not like to have a washerman as the representative of this Rajah and they, therefore, killed him.

Story Of Foot-Prints

Then the Rajah gave a chance to the villagers to elect their own man as the representative of the Rajah. The Koyas then elected a prominent Koya who was a good man and liked by all as the agent of the Rajah of Pedda Palli. He was called "Payam Kamuni Boyadu". He is said to have full powers in that area consisting of 12 villages, and disliked the collecting of taxes from his own kinsmen, Koyas. He had a gang of followers who would catch hold of any rich non-tribal man and arrange to pay the entire tax from him due to the Rajah. The "Kamuni Bhoya" is said to have made up his mind on the request of all the Koyas of that area, to murder that "Malavadu", and consequently sent a gang of Koyas for the purpose. The gang met the "Malavadu" at the place where the said foot prints (Adugulu) are existing now, and after a fight for a full day, the throat of that man was said to have been cut off at that place, when his body and head fell at different places. The "Malavadu" is said to have fought bravely for a full day. He was so huge that due to the pressure laid by him on the stone during the struggle, permanent marks of his foot are said to have been left on the stone.

Personally I am of the opinion that these caves (cromlechs) were the graves of great men of that age which must have been more than two thousand of years ago. There the bodies used to be laid after their death with all their belongings and day-to-day necessities, according to the prevalent belief then that, these dead ones would use their belongings in the other world. It is to be presumed that the bigger caves were meant for bigger men and some times for families, and the smaller ones for children, etc. In general construction, I believe, these caves have got similarity to some extent with the Tombs (cromlechs) near Janampet, excavated by Mr. Khaja Mahammad Ahmed, Director of Archaeological Department. In these cromlechs potsherds, iron articles (some stirrup like objects, hoes and spears) are found. A photograph of one of the Tombs at Janampet, Warangal District is included in this article for comparative study. The formation of the Kamaram Caves shows that they are older than the cromlechs found near Janampet.

I inspected all the Kamaram caves, but I could not find any bones nor pottery and iron-wares. They may have been taken away and destroyed, not only by human beings and wild animals, but also by the atmospheric effects and the rains throughout the centuries. I am told by the local people that such caves are found in other villages also near Godavari river in Mulug and Poloncha Taluks, Warangal District, and near Kamaram in the village of Shahpalli Dodhla, Malyal, Borlagudem, Soppola, etc., similar caves are still found. Exploration of these tracts will certainly disclose sites of ancient settlements of the primitive people to whom these cemeteries belong, and the excavation at such promising sites would be profitable in discovering ancient relics and other interesting large collections of primitive culture for detailed library and laboratory research.

Pre-historic Culture

A close study of these caves shows that the art of stone-cutting, stone-dressing and stone-lifting and geometrical arrangements were in a very advanced stage at that time. But now, owing to their being in the forest, and not being protected and preserved, most of them are very badly damaged, and the bears of the forest and other wild animals have converted them into their dwelling places. If these interesting caves, which, I think, are like "Dolman's Caves" and have remained undiscovered and untapped in the forest are surveyed and excavated by suitable technicians, I feel that many interesting points of ancient life may come to light. I am sure that the Archaeological Department will find in them some culture of the pre-historic people of this land that is worth study and preservation, and some knowledge that is worth handing down to posterity.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF HYDERABAD

MAJOR GENERAL • J.N. CHAUDHURI • A.D. 1949 •

A dry-point etching portrait by K. Ram Mohan Sastri, Bezwada.

GRAFTING WHOLE EYE—RESTORES SIGHT

Yale University's Prof. Leon Steansticid Stone has astounded medical science by his success in repeatedly grafting the eye of a just-dead salamander on to a blind living one. He has found that within a few days a blood supply spontaneously arises from it, a new optic nerve grows back and makes the complicated connections with the proper part of the brain, and the eye's old retina is gradually replaced, so that within three months vision is restored. Tests show that such second-hand sight is nearly normal.

Doctors still doubt if the human eye can be transplant-in the same way, but London's Opthalmological Institute is planning to discover.

They were discussing girls.

"How is it, Jack," asked Joe, "that you get on so well with the girls?

"Easy," was the reply. "Try flattery. For instance, the girl I was with last night got a fly in her eye. I said, 'I can't see how it could miss such big eyes as yours' After that I had her eating out of my hand."

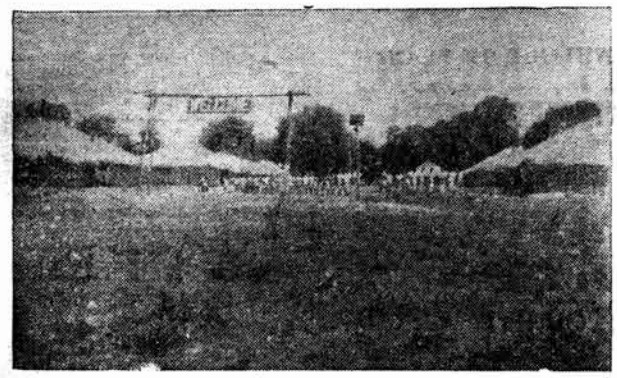
A few days later they met again.

"H'm," said Joe, "I don't think much of your flattery stunt I tried it, but it didn't come off."

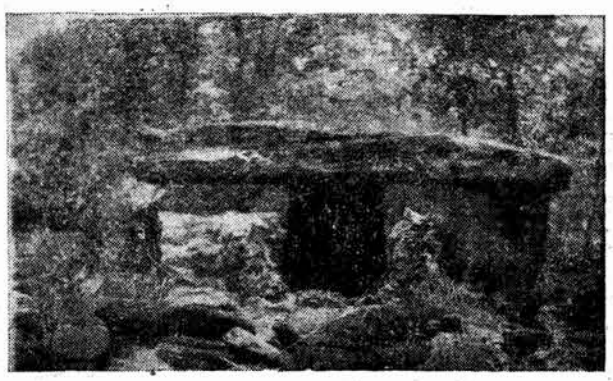
"What happened?"

"The girl I was with got a fly in her mouth."

Stone Monuments Of Mahabharat Times



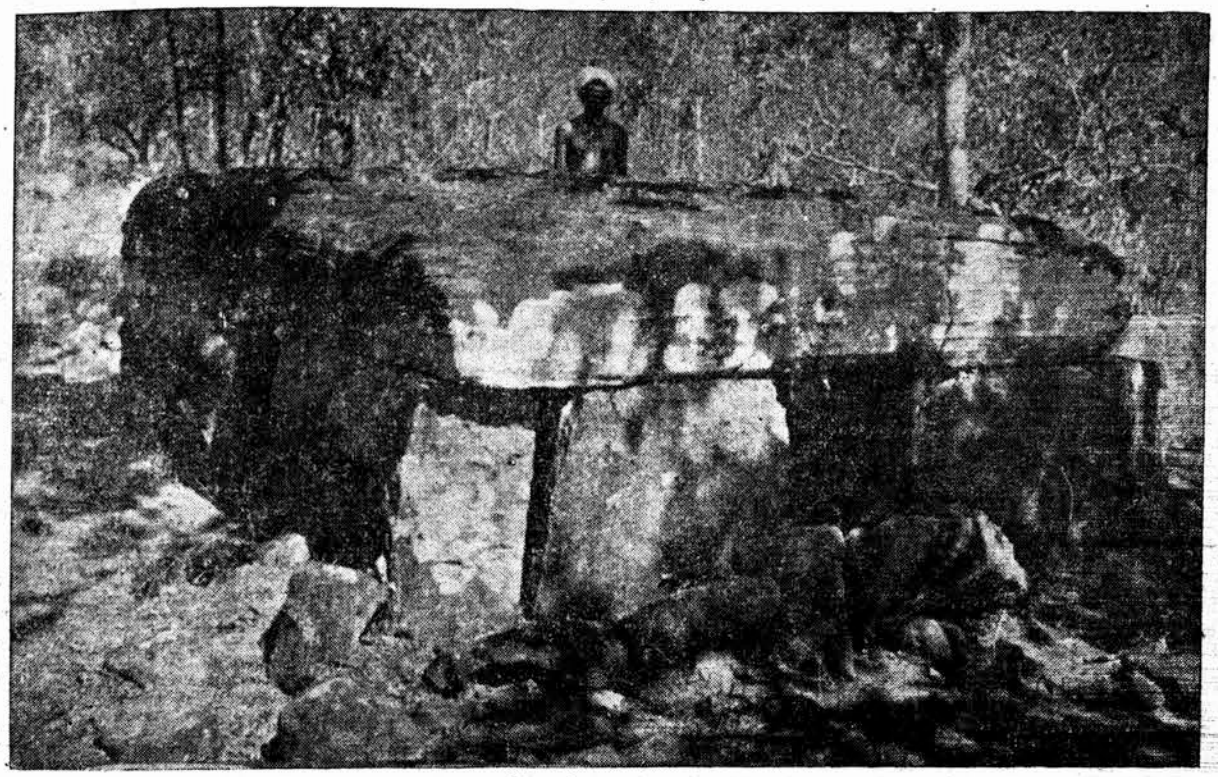
Koya Education and Welfare Centre, Kamaram, with school building, etc.



Close up of an ancient monument and geometrical arrangements of the slabs.

View showing the outer enclosure in the foreground.

Another general view of the monuments with enclosures in the foreground.



A tomb from the pre-historic site near Janampet excavated by Mr. Khaja Mahammed Ahmed, Director of Archaeological Department, Hyderabad (Dn.). (Photos by courtesy of Mr. Khaja Mahammed Ahmed).

Vishnu Digambar Paluskar

HE BROUGHT MUSIC TO THE MASSES

★

By MOHAN D. NADKARNI

THERE might have been hundreds of Musicians of varying qualities in the field of Hindustani Music. But none amongst them inspired more profound admiration in the minds of the masses in recent years than the late Gurudev Pandit Vishnu Digmabar Paluskar, whose death anniversary falls on the 22nd of August. It is to his life and times that we should turn to fully understand and appreciate the great work done by him.

In the days of yore, musical concerts were held before small gatherings in aristocratic homes. Public concerts were not in vogue. Musicians generally belonged to the lowest classes; and as time went on, music itself came to be looked upon as a degraded profession. The political subjugation of our country was marked by decadence in every sphere of our life. To start with, there was the elimination of the old nobility. Art thrived on state patronage and music was no exception to this. The native princes were slowly losing ground and they became indifferent to our art and culture. The rising middle class, on the other hand, still thought of music as a luxury of the princely order. Music had thus a raw deal at the hands of both the ignorant populace and the indifferent foreign rulers.

It was at this stage that Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar appeared on the scene. He was an exponent of the famous Gwalior School of Hindustani Music and had made his mark as a musician on a very high order. Panditji was convinced that in the absence of private and state patronage no art would survive, unless the artists looked to public patronage and with characteristic far-sightedness, he set upon the work of redeeming music from this catastrophe.

Uphill Task

This indeed was an uphill task. It wa beset with many impediments. Panditji was a Brahmin. The bigoted Hindu shuddered at the very thought of a Brahmin taking to music. There were occasions when Panditji's forbearance was put to severe test. But he had the zeal of a missionary; he had a mission to fulfil in his lifetime. Panditji braved all threats of "ex-communication" by his co-religionists and took to the life of a roving missionary.

The ignorant masses were aliens to their own art and culture. Panditji's mission would have been of no avail unless the artistic sense was revived in the vast uncultured populace. That was why at the beginning, the permeation of music among the masses was bound to be slow.

Panditji started "Jalsas" (public music concerts) for them, and made them the democratic patrons of the art. The success of his countrywide missionary movement soon became evident. The vast number of music institutions known as the "Gandharva Mahavidyalayas" all over Northern India, are monuments to his great work.

He also aroused our educated middle classes from their apathetic attitude towards music and instilled in them a desire to learn and cultivate it.

Devotional Music

Pandit Vishnu Digambar was a saintly musician. He preached the Gospel of Music through the devotional aspect of his activity. He had for his pattern distinguished predecessors like Tulsidas, Surdas, Haridas Swami and Mirabai, who shed refulgent glory in their respective periods by their devotional music. Panditji drew his spiritual inspiration from them and ably carried on their tradition. He was famous as a composer But he always sang well-known 'bhajans' composed by the ancient saints. His melody was lyrical, and the songs that Panditji sang were full of surrender and abandonment to the Supreme.

"Raghuvar tum ko meri laj
Sada sada main sharan tehari
Tum bade Garib Nawaz....
Patit udharan birud teharo"
—(Tilsidas)

Then again,

"Mori lagi latak Guru charanon ki
Charan bina mujhe kachhu nahin awe
Jhooti Maya sab sapnon ki".
—(Mirabai).

Such devotional songs were a source of delight to the masses. Panditji's music had a universal appeal among them. The reasons were obvious. The masses represented an enslaved nation. They were subject to untold miseries. With their defeatist outlook, they felt they had nothing to look forward to in this worldly existence. Their darkened souls naturally found solace in spiritualism and devotionalism. Panditji wandered from place to place calling on all to put their faith in a merciful God—

"Ankhivan Hari darshan ki pyasi
Dekhyo chahat kamal Nayan ko
Nisdin rahat udasi....
Tume re daras bin le ho karavat kasi".
—(Surdas)

For He is the Creator of this world: all are equal before Him:

"Racha Prabho tune yeh Brahmananda sara"

—That is why happiness lay in surrendering all and taking refuge in Him:

"Sadho man ka maan tyago
kama krodha sangat durjan ki
tate ahanis bhago....
Sukh dukh donon sama kari jane
Aur maan apamaana".
—(Guru Nanak)

Panditji's devotional sentiments had the humanizing effect on the minds of his listeners. Needless to say that his songs soon came to be sung in every Indian home.

Realisation Through Music

Panditji had drunk deep in the music lore of the ancient times. His outlook on life was philosophical. To him, music was a kind of Yoga. His "Swara Sadhana" was a combination of Yogic and Vocal exercises. Panditji believed that music had a divine origin, and that by persistent and systematic practice of this musical Yoga, one could have the Divine Revelation of the "Nad-Brahman."

Mahatma Gandhi had great respect and admiration for the late Panditji and his art. The famous song "Raghupati Raghava Rajaram" highlighted many a session of the Indian National Congress in those days of "tremendous sacrifice and austere conflict". When Panditji rendered the "Ramdhun" in a serene voice, the whole congregation of thousands of men and women stood up spell-bound along with Gandhiji and other leaders.

Distinguished Disciples

Panditji's popularity spread far and wide in the country, and many young disciples gathered round him. Most of these disciples have been zealously conducting the music academies established by their "Gurudev". Pandit Vinayakbuwa Patwardhan, Waman-rao Padhye (Kolhapur), V. N. Thakar (Allahabad), Sangeet Martand Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, and D. V. Paluskar (Panditji's son) are known to the music world of today. Among his other disciples may be mentioned Prof. B. R. Deodhar, Narayanrao Vyas and Shankarrao Vyas.

The unremitting labours of Pandit Vishnu Digambar were largely responsible for the revival of ancient music on modern lines. He evolved a compact System of Notation which is capable of recording old classical songs in a remarkably precise and clear manner, with all their ascents and descents and rhythmic variations. The songs thus notated become complete units of continuous performances of Hindustani Music.

Popular Appeal

Panditji's greatness should be evaluated not only in terms of his contribution to the art of music but also in the context of the services that he so selflessly rendered to the masses. In a way, his life and work have a greater significance in our own times. We are a free people. These are not the days of private patronage. In the changed context of our Freedom, both the artists and the masses owe a duty to their common cultural heritage. The artists would do well to shed their lifeless virtuosity and "touch-me-not" complex, and look to the masses for patronage by considering themselves as public servants. It is quite possible that the aesthetic sense of the profane masses cannot be expected to possess that degree of fineness which a cultured mind is generally supposed to possess. But that does not mean that the artists should pander to the taste of their patrons by cheap music. By remaining true to their art and tradition, the artists should try their best to adapt it to new circumstances, give it a new life, and help the masses improve their artistic standards. Then only will their art have a popular appeal. The masses too, for their part, should treat their "protege" as their own and appreciate its services. That way lies the preservation and progress of our artistic heritage.

"A LITTLE SHOPPING GOING ON"
Bishop in the St. Louis Star—Times.

PATENT DEVICE TO SWALLOW MEDICINE

★

Having, after a touch of laryngitis, extracted our first bottle of free medicine from the State, we discovered it to be fouler than anything ever before tasted. "Two tablespoons three times daily", it said, and nobly we gulped it down.

It was on the third day of this course of self-administered torture that we sent a member of this department's research staff to the British Patent Office to see if there was any less painful method of taking one's own medicine.

From this source we discovered no fewer than nine apparatuses devised for this purpose. None of them, alas, was on the market at the moment.

Of these inventions, pride of place must undobutedly be given to that of Dr. William Lafayette Jerkins of Moultrie, Georgia (British Patent No. 11948). This far-seeing American perfected a spouted spoon having false teeth on its underside.

To quote the doctor for a minute: "These teeth are pressed against the root of the tongue and thus positively hold it depressed—the patient will be positively prevented from spitting—or from working his tongue and thus getting rid of the medicine."

For our own part, however, we preferred the more coaxing methods of Heinrich Landsberg of Cologne. Herr Landsberg saw the problem as one of incentive. The medicine-taker at the moment of swallowing was not concerned with the ultimate good the portion might do him but with the immediate need for getting the taste out of his mouth.

Thus we have the Landesberg sugar spoon—whose bowl, made of sugar, is replaceable. This spoon not only encourages licking after supping, but is a never-failing boon to the housewife who is rightly dismayed at the sight of her best silver all tarnished with cough-mixture. And, as Heinrich points out, the sugar-spoon is invaluable for country hikes and rambles. The bowl is of course, only usable once.

(Continued on page 8)

IS NETAJI ALIVE?

ACROSS the tape, a message came. The sub-editor handling it jumped from his seat, "It can't be true", he exclaimed. The swing door opened.

It was a dark night in Tokyo. The stars were not there at their usual places, and the drone of a lonely bomber high above the tallish building of Domei News Agency buzzed across the sky.

The news broke in.

It was splashed all over. August 17, 1945.

Reuters took it over at London.... Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, New Delhi. The news broke like an atom bomb on India. **SUBHAS BOSE DIES OF AN AIR CRASH IN FORMOSA.** People all over South-East Asia and in India rubbed their eyes and devoured the news. They couldn't believe it. They simply could not believe it. They rubbed their eyes puzzled and held their breath. Yes, the news was there; they saw it and read it once again. But then, they did not like to believe it. Someone, somewhere, was playing some trick, they thought.

Mahatma's Belief

The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi had a strange intuition for every thing. He refused to believe in Netaji's death. He refused and when

By Shibdas Banerji

many condoled Netaji's death, he did not. "Subhas is not dead. I do not believe him to be dead. Then how can I condole his death?" he said in an agony that must have burnt him for days and weeks, and who knows for how long?

August 1945. With Russia's declaration of war against Japan, things in the Pacific theatre of war was changing swiftly. The capitals under Japan's occupation were buzzing with all sorts of news, and the chief among them was the news of the Allies' demands of Japanese unconditional surrender. It caused a flutter all over, and Netaji's Azad Hind Government was not silent about it.

On the morning of August 15, 1945 Gelang Airport at Singapore was humming with activity. Top-ranking Japanese and Azad Hind Military officers were seeing off Netaji Subhas bound for Bangkok 'en route' to Fukuoka in Japan. Col. Habibur Rahman was with Netaji in his plane as his A.D.C.

The same evening Netaji reached Bangkok. He kept working till the dawn broke next morning. In between, he met persons of importance and was found closeted with them for a considerable time.

Ultimately, his plane landed at Taioku, the capital of Taiwan in northen Formosa. This was the place from where Netaji was to have his last hop across Tung Hai or the East China Sea to Fukuoka in Kyusu in the southern most island of Japan. The aeronautical distance between Taioku and Fukuoka is approvimately 800 miles, two and half hours air-trip for a bomber of the Japanese Air Force.

It was here again that Netaji stopped for the night and conferred with some High Officers of the war-time Japanese Government.

The Crash

August 17, 1945. The dawn fell with all its native beauty but there was a hush, a deathly silence and an iron-curtain over Taioku. The officials of the airport were found to be very busy, for a V.I.P. (very important person) was taking off.

Across the aerodrome, the VIP stood along with some ununiformed high-ranking officers of the Japanese Wing, and was seen sipping a cup of tea and talking in an under tone. There was silence all over. The dawn continued to remain as charming as ever. A telephone rang somewhere near, in a booth, and a young girl in pink took the receiver off. "Yes, Yes....yes.... it's okey" she poured into the transmitter her muffled but melodious voice.

The bomber in which the VIP was to fly glided along the runway and stopped to pick up its precious cargo. The propeller moved at a terrific speed....the plane shook....the VIP and a few others moved into it. The plane ran on the concrete runway.... it ran at a tremendous speed and took off into the air. It went up and up. It flew ahead and disappeared....

A drone somewhere ..... a thunderous drone, ... and up over there a furiously blazing thing came toppling down on a field somewhere.....a few miles away from the aerodrome....

The wrecks were there.... blazing .....

A charred body was identified as belonging to Lt.-General Itagaki. Netaji's body could not be identified.... and there was silence, a deadly silence.... only the report of the News Agency is there.... No more .... No less, "SUBHAS BOSE, HEAD OF THE AZAD HIND GOVERNMENT, DIED OF AN AIR CRASH".

No investigating Commission report, no corroboration of the circulating story, no newspaperman's findings, but a deadly silence!

Four Years After

Four years have gone by since Netaji's alleged plane crash. Four years have passed, and no news is there to tell us conclusively if Netaji is dead or alive.

"Is Netaji alive?" people pause and ask. "Is Netaji alive?" people demand an answer. "Is Netaji alive?" It echoes and re-echoes.

The various accounts given of the air crash fail to prove conclusively that Netaji was at all involved in the air crash, at Taioku.

"Is Netaji alive?" the question is asked. Netaji's elder brother Sarat Bose says, "Yes I believe, he is".

On Sarat's recent return from Europe he said, "Recently I had the opportunity of meeting a European woman journalist connected with a weekly paper in Switzerland who was at that time in Japan. She had contacted many people and tried to know details about the air tragedy. She is also convinced that the air crash story is a myth."

Radha Binod Pal's View

Furthermore, Dr. Radha Binod Pal, a judge of the Calcutta High Court, who went to Japan as a member of the Supreme Court that sat to deliver judgment on the Japanese War Criminals recently told us that the reports that he had at Japan made him believe that Subhas is alive.

Now let me analyse from the factual available accounts of the air crash, if Subhas was actually in the plane that crashed at Taioku air port.

Subhas, it was reported, flew in a bomber that carried him and his party alone.

According to A. N. Sircar, an ex-Minister of the Government of Azad Hind, Lt.-Col. Habibur Rahaman accompanied Subhas on his journey to Japan. Some newspapermen, who had been at Saigon then, and who saw Subhas off at the aerodrome on his journey onward, did not see Col. Rahaman accompanying his Chief. This, naturally throws grave doubt on Col. Rahaman's assertion that he was in the plane, when it crashed and he saw Subhas dead. I have had occassions to hear Col. Rahaman tell his story with rapturous adoration and panting eagerness, but he always showed glaring inconsistency in his statements. I believe that there was an occasion when the leakage of the news of Subhas' escape was dangerous in the interest of the Nation, but the time is now gone then any more secrecy is needed. With all his assertions and tears, I must say Col. Habibur Rahaman and his incoherent loquacity does not convince me that he saw Subhas dead. Or in fact, it is very doubtful if he accompanied Netaji on his last journey at all.

The plane came down in flames. It had a terrific crash. Everybody died. Doesn't one feel like asking how did Col. Rahaman escape the fate that all his companions met with?

Netaji was reported to be using an exclusive plane. Then, how does it corroborate with the news that Lt-General Itagaki, who was nowhere in the picture died in the aircrash? Some one has to clear this hopelessly befogged fiction before it could tolerably be made believable.

Fake Pictures

A few years back, I happened to meet a newspaperman, whose name is Alfred Wagg. I travelled with him on a long distance rail road journey and became intensely interested in what he had to say about Netaji's death, for he had extensively travelled in China, Japan and the Far East. He had even been to the spots where the reported ill-fated plane was alleged to have crashed. He was definitely of the opinion that the aircrash photographs published by the Japanese Press were fake, for, they did not tally with the site that he had himself visited and which was reported to be actually the spot where the plane crashed. Wagg did not believe that Subhas was involved in any plane crash.

I am of firm opinion that the Japanese Government and the Press in Japan did us a great service by telling the world that Subhas was involved in a plane mishap and that he died as a result of the crash.

But hasn't the circumstances changed now? Truth must now be discovered.

Herr Heins' Story

Herr Heins Von Have, a German, a director of a business concern at Hamburg, has something very interesting and illuminating to say about Subhas mystery.

During the last world war, Herr Have was kept interned in India from where he escaped to Burma via Arakan mountains. To dodge the British, he had donned the uniform of a British Captain. Mistaken as an English soldier, he was captured and sent to Tokyo and kept interned there. Subhas Bose happened to know this gentleman, and on his personal identification, he was released.

This happened a few months before the alleged death of Netaji.

When the report of Netaji's plane crash was splashed in the Japanese Press Herr Have was greatly disturbed. He made frantic efforts to get details of the crash. In Tokyo, the news-centre of Japan, he could not come by

(Continued on page 27)

HE MAKES THE DEAF HEAR, AND THE DUMB TALK

Fourteen-year-old David Walker of Arizona arrived at London airport. It is said that, "The Voice in the cloud told him "I will give you words to preach with, the blind will see; the deaf will hear and the dumb will talk." On his last appearance at Houston, Texas, he is said to have cured 50 deaf and dumb people—He is to appear at the Royal Albert Hall.

PARIS REDS' DEMONSTRATION

Fifteen hundred Communists demonstrated at the American Embassy in Paris against the presence in France of the U.S. Chiefs of Staff. A struggling demonstrator is being arrested by gendarmes.

PERU—OF THE INCAS

Ancient Aztec Civilization Has Indian Touch About It

★

'BY NAFEESA'

NO country in the world is so remote from India, both physically and in imagination, as Peru lying in the western corner of the vast continent of South America. But as in the case of Mexico, whose ancient Aztec Civilization bears so many traces of resemblance to our own, the pre-Incan civilization of Peru, in many of its expressions of art forms and culture, is strikingly similar to ours.

The history of Peru after the Spanish conquest, is but a poor reflection of her former glory. When the Spaniards first came to Peru, the Inca or 'ruler' was Atahualpa. The Incas represented a great civilization but their predecessors—the pre-Incans—of whom no one has any accurate historical knowledge, had reached astounding heights especially in their knowledge of engineering, mathematic, architecture and astronomy. Long before the first Incan dynasty established itself, the Chimus—whose ruler was the Chimu Capac or Great King—ruled along the Peruvian coast. Chan-Chan their capital, was one of the finest pre-historic cities anywhere; it was resplendent with palaces and temples, well-designed roads and vast irrigation schemes, enormous walls and fortresses. Their textiles, their feather-costumes and headdresses, their pottery and wood-carving, their mother-op-pearl work and mosaics, had all reached an incomparably high standard of perfection.

But it was in their adobe sculpture and their metal work that they were unsurpassed. Not only did they make ornaments, musical instruments and utensils of silver, gold, copper and even platinum, but they can be said to have discovered the art of metal-plating. This is one of the most astounding features of their civilization, considering the fact that any electrolytic process was unknown to them.

They seemed to have had an incredible amount of gold in their possession, as can be judged from the thousands of unexcavated burial-tombs which still retain gold, over and above that looted by the Spaniards from temples and palaces, on their arrival. The Chimus were expert agriculturists and raised large crops of cotton, potatoes, maize, vegetables and fruits; they cultivated the soil by means of copper axes and hoes and used utensils made from bone and shell. Some of their reservoirs and aqueducts through which the water was led to the city and to the fields are still in existence.

The Chimus, who during a long period of leisure and peace, had grown lazy and lax, were easy victims when the Incas, who with their well-trained armies, swooped down upon them, conquered them and destroyed much of Chan-Chan.

Perfect Communism

Although the Incans have been credited with much of the engineering and architectural skill which was really the work of their predecessors, the most remarkable feature of their society was its complete and perfect communism. Each individual was merely a cog in the wheel, a numbered unit of the state.

Children were taken away from their parents at the age of five by the Government and were reared and trained for the destiny that was decided for them by the state. Every man was forced to marry at the age of twenty-four and women—at eighteen. Apart from those of royal blood and the priestly class, every one in Incan society was equal—both socially, and in worldly goods. All shared and contributed equally to the support of the state, community and the army. Each town or village carried on its own trade or industry allotted to it. Law and order were rigidly enforced and crime severely punished. Human sacrifices were absolutely prohibited. Divorce was granted for adultery brutality, misbehaviour etc. Well might Plato have taken Incan society as a model for his ideal state envigaged in the 'Republic'!

The magnificent city of Cuzco was the headquarters of the Incan Empire and the greatest Inca was Huayna—Kapac, under whom the Empire reached the zenith of its power, extent and wealth. Had it not been for the civil war going on in Peru at the time of the Spanish conquest under Pizarro in 1528, the Spaniards would have found it difficult to subdue the Incas. The conquest was followed by vast destruction and loot—especially for gold; thousands of people were enslaved and ruthlessly killed. The two great heroes in Peruvian history who liberated the country from the Spanish yoke are Bolivar (the most popular South American hero) and Jose de San Martin.

In spite of Spanish conquest and contacts with the modern world, the modern Peruvians—the majority of whom are Inca 'Indians'—retain their simple mode of life in dress, in food and in their customs. The men labour in the fields or drive their llamas to market laden with their home-made products; the women help their menfolk and constantly spin wool into thread by the use of primitive spindles. The Peruvians are born musicians and continuously play the sad and plaintive music of their Incan ancestors on their 'quenas' or 'Pan's-pipes.' They are also fond of song and dance and their various 'fiestas'. Their staple food is dried mutton or salted llama meat.

Maya Market

Quiet And Sad People

The Peruvian Indians are a quiet and sad people—sad because of the continuous oppression to which they have been subjected for centuries by the Spanish grandees. A fine picture of Andean Indian life—their hopes, struggles and frustrations—is portrayed in Ciro de Alegria's prize-winning novel—"Broad and Alien is the World." The Spanish ruling class which forms but one-tenth of the population have an attitude of fear and contempt for their silent and unassimilated Indians, whose art and culture they pretend to despise.

Cuzco, the capital of the Incas, was high up in a bleak and frigid region, with an altitude of more than two miles and surrounded by the mighty ramparts of the Andes. Pizarro found it a most unsuitable city for the capital of an empire and founded 'Ciudad de los Reyes' (City of the Kings)—the modern Lima in 1535.

Lima is a beautiful city with parks and gardens and houses built in the Spanish style. Most of the houses have handsome grilled gateways in front and charming patios or courtyards invisible from the outside. Trees and shrubs are planted in the courtyards, giving a park-like appearance to the city from above. Lima has many interesting streets each devoted to a particular trade or industry, such as, the 'Plateros' of the silversmiths, the 'Zapaeros of the cobblers, the 'Boericos'—the street of little donkeys, the 'Plumereros' where the feather-duster trade flourished. In the monastery of San Francisco in Lima is a porcelain garden of great beauty in which the artistic tiles of the cloister compete with the living flowers blooming in the garden close by, "where the blues of delphinium and lupine, the creamy white of arabis and the mauves of aubrietia, blend into the fresh foliage of the overhanging trees and the azure of the new-washed skies."

The public market of Lima covers an entire square. The central court which is roofed over, sells meat, fish and vegetables. Fruit sellers, with baskets at each end of a pole borne on the shoulder, march up and down the street, whereas milkmaids go about astride on little donkeys from whose saddles are slung two huge milk cans. Some typical Peruvian dishes are 'papas con aji' (egg and tomato sauce with potatoes and pepper), 'papas rellenas' (fried concoction of mashed potatoes mixed with olives, onions, eggs, and raisins) and the favourite 'senorita'—a shellfish, usually served raw. Many rich Peruvians 'board' with their cooks, giving them certain sums of money daily and expecting them to manage their tables for them.

An Inca portrait in Pottery.

Busy Port

Other towns in Peru are Callao, its very busy port, from which nearly one-fourth of Peru's exports go out. Chosica, 2,800 ft. high, is Lima's winter resort when damp and dripping fogs hover over the capital city. Miraflores, with its wealth of flowers and plants, is another very delightful holiday resort. Excursion trains run from Lima to almost the summit of the Andes every Sunday; the mountains which are at the 'back door' of Lima rise to more than 17,000 ft. at the lowest pass.

Peru's livelihood comes from agriculture, stock raising, oil wells, mines, more than nine-tenths of the population living on the soil.

The fruits grown in Peru are oranges, grapes, bananas, lemons, alligator pears, chirimoyas (for ice-cream flavourings), papayas and loquats.

Historians, antiquarians, archaeologists and tourists—all find Peru an interesting hunting-ground, so exotic in its natural scenery, so magnificent in its ancient civilization—a land at once fascinating and remote.

PATENT DEVICE TO SWALLOW MEDICINE

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(Continued from page 6)

A good stock of re-fills is therefore necessary. While sugar rationing persists that presents a difficulty.

With Locket And All

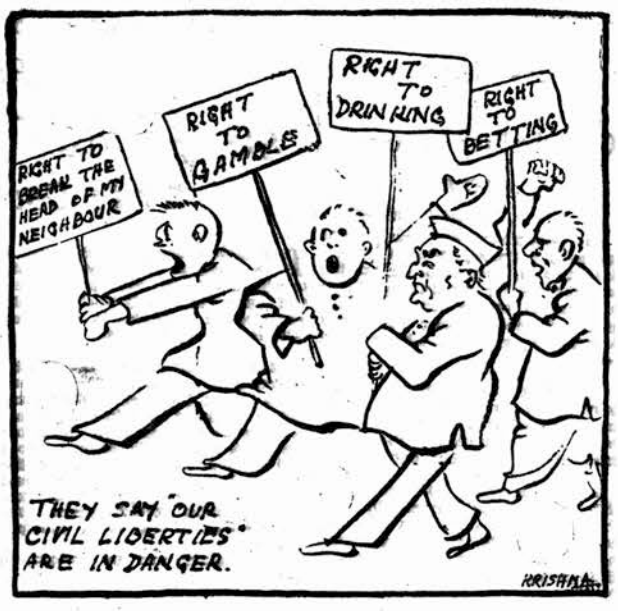
For the romantic or melancholy medicine-shirker—the sort who is likely to take the stuff under the bed-clothes and brood—I. Holsman of Portland, Oregon, comes to the rescue with British Patent No. 25,137 of 1909.

This cunningly incorporates a secret locket concealing a picture of the loved one, which, presumably, acts in lieu of a lump of sugar.

Even more subtle are the inventions of two Frenchmen. In his British Patent No. 20,224 of 1893 Louis Groulade of Cognac describes an improved cup. It has two compartments, both communicating with a spout through which the patient drinks. The inner compartment contains the medicine, the sight and smell of which is hidden from him by a tight-fitting lid. All he sees and smells is the wine in the outer compartment. As the two liquids mix only in the spout, the medicine is down his throat before his swallowing reflexes have had time to revolt.

F. Ç. Reveille of Reims follows up with a refinement by which the wine flows first and continues to flow until after the medicine is down! The devilish ingenuity of this is that, as the medicine floats on top of the wine, it never comes into contact with the patient's tongue. (British Patent No. 432,400.)

Funny, our throat's much better now.—"Courier."


RIGHT TO BREAK THE HEAD OF MY NEIGHBOUR
RIGHT TO GAMBLE
RIGHT TO DRINKING
RIGHT TO BETTING
THEY SAY OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES ARE IN DANGER.
KRISHNA

Our Delhi Letter *(From Our Correspondent)*

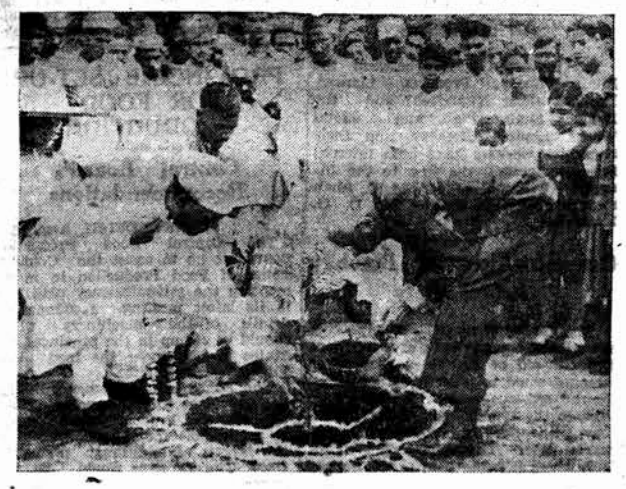
CONSEMBLY'S LEAD ON NATIONAL LANGUAGE

The tentative agreement that Hindi in Devanagri script should be the National Language of India, has rung down the curtain on two years controversy over the official language. The controversy in another form is very much alive. The Ministry of Education has raised the dust of controversy over the medium of instruction in this country. A Conference of Provincial Ministers has been called to decide controversial points.

Let me refer to the case of the United States of America. It is a country with the largest number of nationalities, each possessing a separate culture and language of its own. No one can dispute the richness of German, French, Greek or Italian languages. What is the American prescription to weld all these nationalities into one American Nation? The official language of the States is English. No school is recognised or given grant in aid, unless the medium of instruction is English. In three generations Italians, Germans, Greeks, Russian, Japanese and Chinese, all become American, live in American way, think in American way and have died for American ideology in two World Wars. The Constituent Assembly, likewise, would like to weld Indians from North, South, East and West into one Indian nation. If on the American way no primary school were recognised or given grant in aid, unless its medium of instruction were Hindi, India too would have one language, in say, next thirty years.

The Education Ministry has other plans. It will like every school-going child to learn his mother tongue, a regional language and the Federal Language in addition to English as a standby language. The system will give a tremendous advantage to Provinces where mother language, regional language and federal language are one, say in the United Provinces, and parts of Bihar and the Central Provinces. On the other side, an Andhra boy, studying in Madras will have to learn Telgu, Tamil, Hindi and English. A Bengalee boy in Amritsar will have to learn Bengalee, Punjabee, Hindi and English. A Mahratta boy in Ahmedabad will have to learn Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and English.

Sufficient provision has been made for Urdu. The Government, under the scheme will have to provide entire teaching in the mother tongue, if forty boys in a school demanded it.



H.E. the Governor of U.P. Sir H. P. Mody plants a tree on Independence Day in the Government House compound in memory of Mahatma Gandhi.

If forty Mussalman boys in a school in Madras, Calicut or Bombay demanded their instruction in Urdu, the Government under the scheme will have to provide teaching staff and books for them in that language. The Government of Madras saw the difficulties. In a memorandum, submitted to the Government of India it suggested Roman script for teaching in Secondary Schools.

Here are some extracts from the Government of India's Resolution:

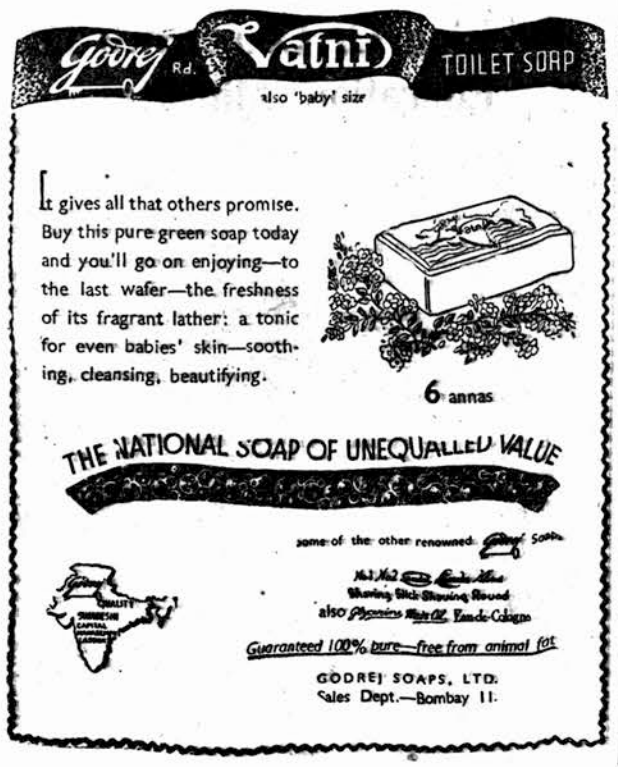
The "History of European countries is a warning. England sought to impose English on Ireland, Germany its language on Poles, Eastern European countries their particular language on pockets of inhabitants speaking foreign languages. In every case the results have been disastrous."

England failed to impose English language on Ireland, because English and Irish were from two different stocks, and England was a conqueror in Ireland. There is no such racial or nationalistic antagonism between Bihar and Bengal or between North and South India as has existed between Russians and Poles or Germans and Poles. The Education Ministry should have known better.

Correct Lead

The independence of India has submerged the minority problem. It has, however, accentuated provincialism in its extreme form. The demand for linguistic provinces threatening to destroy even the political unity of India. As the Prime Minister emphasised in his Independence Day message, the need of the hour was to think and act in terms of Indian nationality, and not to squander energies in popping up Provincial, regional, communal or sectional interests. If Prime Minister is right and there could be no two opinion on that issue, then all endeavours should be made to eliminate forces, which germinate Provincialism, Communalism, regionalism and sectarianism. Language plays a leading part in the unification of any country. Whatever the nationalistic view point may be, the present unity of India is largely due to English language. This work of 150 years would be undone, if India was to revert back to the pre-British era of diverse languages under which political and social contacts between North and South, and between East and West would become an impossibility. The Constituent Assembly, irrespective of its wisdom or otherwise of replacing an international language, namely English, has given a correct lead. It has prescribed Hindi in Devanagri script as the official language of India. It is now unto the Provinces and States to follow the lead and weld this country into one nation, in word, thought and deed.

The Constituent Assembly would like to replace English in ten to fifteen years. The Education Ministry's date line is 1952. The questions is whether the Ministry would be in a position to provide books and teachers to give instruction in Federal and Regional language by 1952? Present indications do not give much hope for either of the two perquisites for replacing English at the University or Secondary stage within the schedule time.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also 'baby' size
It gives all that others promise. Buy this pure green soap today and you'll go on enjoying—to the last wafer—the freshness of its fragrant lather: a tonic for even babies' skin—soothing, cleansing, beautifying.
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FIRE-FIGHTING SERVICES

Organization In Rural Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Special Officer to investigate into the question of the existing arrangements for fire-fighting at the headquarters of the various districts of the Province (except Poona and Ahmedabad) and some other selected towns.

The problem of making suitable provision in rural areas for dealing with the outbreaks of fire has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past.

The Special Offier will visit the different municipal towns in the Province and take a census of the equipment, appliances and personnel of the municipal fire brigades or the fire-fighting services. He will also survey all the important towns (except Poona and Ahmedabad) from the point of view of fire risks, the availability of water and suggestions for building static tanks with estimates of costs, in consultation with the Public Works Department. He has also been asked to select cities for fire stations and submit estimates of costs for building the same.

Mr. F. H. Fox has been appointed as a Special Officer to do this work.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Bharat Vanaspati Products, Limited, Pachora (East Khandesh) and the Bombay Engineering and Metal Works, Limited, Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. M. C. Shah and the other to that of Mr. D. G. Kamerkar.

Grant-In-Aid For Bombay Art Society

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the payment of a recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 750 a year or an amount equal to half its actual deficit in the previous year, whichever is less, to the Bombay Art Society, Bombay, with effect from the current financial year. The annual grant of Rs. 500, which is being paid to the Society for its Poona exhibition, will continue to be paid to it whenever such an exhibition is held at Poona, in addition to the grant now sanctioned.

Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi Ashram

An additional grant of Rs. 9,375 has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay to the Ambedkar Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Manmad, on the condition that the management of the Ashram, execute an agreement in the form approved by the Government. Up to half the amount of this grant will be paid in advance and the balance after the completion of the building. If the building is not erected within a stipulated period, the amount of the advance grant will have to be refunded to the Government.

Ahmedabad Roads And Buildings Division

The Government of Bombay has directed that the Ahmedabad Roads and Buildings Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, and three sub-divisions under it, should be continued up to May 9, 1951. This new temporary Division was created in May last year.

Amalgamation Of Four Ratnagiri Villages

The Government of Bombay has directed that, with effect from September 1, 1949, the villages of Agargule, Madbangule, Gawadegule and Wadaphadke in Ratnagiri taluka of the district of the like name should be amalgamated into one village to be named Ganeshgule.

WINE FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES

Strength Fixed At 10 To 12 Per Cent: Govt. Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay has decided to make provision for supplying the needs of the Christian, Jewish and Parsee communities in regard to wine and liquor used for sacramental purposes. The use of such wine and liquor will be only symbolic and the quantity will necessarily be small. The strength of alcohol in sacramental wine or liquor will be 10 to 12 per cent for all communities.

These decisions were taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the Sacramental Wine Committee appointed by it in October last to investigate the question regarding the use of wine and liquor for religious and sacramental purposes under the present Abkari arrangements and eventually under complete Prohibition. The Committee worked under the chairmanship of Mr. P. V. Gillespie, M.L.A.

The places at, and the occasions on which sacramental wine or liquor is used at present will be continued as the basis for the grant of permits in future. The use of wine in preference to liquor will be encouraged among Parsees.

While the total quantity of wine required by the Roman Catholic church, the Church of England and the Jews will be settled at the time of the grant of permits, the quantity of wine required by other communities will be ascertained by the Prohibition and Excise Commissioner.

WAR-TIME CONCESSIONS

The war-time concession of manufacture of sacramental wine will be continued in the cases where Prohibition and Excise Commissioner thinks it necessary and provided the manufacture is carried out under the supervision of an Excise Officer authorised by the Prohibition and Excise Commissioner. Wine or liquor required for sacramental purposes by other communities will be manufactured by the Government or imported from outside the Province.

For the distribution of wine and liquor needed on religious ground, depots will be established at suitable places.

Applications for wine or liquor for sacramental purposes should be made to the Collector of the district. They should contain the recommendations of the religious institutions as regards the quantity of liquor or wine required. The Collector will fix the quantity after carefully considering the requirements. Permits will then be issued on payment of the prescribed fee.

Wine or liquor required for sacramental purposes will not be exempted from excise duties, but there will be no objection to the reduction of excise duty in specific cases.

These orders will be brought into force with effect from a date to be notified later by the Government.

PROVINCIAL SET-UP FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

Central Board's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

The Central Food Production Board set up to assist the Commissioner of Food Production in implementing the self-sufficiency plan has, in its latest meeting, recommended details of the machinery which should be set up in the provinces and States to implement the food self-sufficiency programme.

The Board has recommended that the provinces should appoint Directors of Food Production, who should be responsible for the realisation of the targets of additional production fixed. The Director would be the convener of the sub-committee of the Cabinet for food production work and would be assisted by a Food Production Board similar to the one set up in the Centre. He would either be a Secretariat officer or an executive officer according as the local conditions require. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioner should be made mainly responsible for food production and should be given powers to co-ordinate the activities of allied departments.

To utilise available land to the maximum the Board has recommended that the porvincial Governments should enact legislation making it obligatory on owners to cultivate their lands, excluding current fallow lands definitely unsuitable for cultivation.

The need for associating non-official agencies with food production work has been emphasised and the Board has recommended that advisory committees should be attached to each district officer who may nominate non-official members to serve on it.

CHEMICALS AND PAINTS FIRM GUTTED

Loss Estimated At Rs. 10,000

MADRAS, August 20, (PTI): Fire broke out in the early hours of this morning in a building attached to a local firm in the North Beach Road as a result of which chemicals and paints stored therein were destroyed. Three fire engines of the City Fire Brigade fought the fire for nearly two hours and bought it under control.

The fire is believed to have been caused by short circuit in electric installations in the premises.

The loss is estimated at about Rs. 10,000.

Sea-Sickness From Silver Screen

LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE, August 19, (PTI-Reuter): A woman holidaying here went to see a film called "Down to the sea in ships" last night and had to be carried from the cinema on a stretcher suffering from sea-sickness. "I was all right for a time" but as soon as the ship began to sway up and down I felt awful", she said later.

Peasant Should Play His Part

M.P. PATIL'S PLEA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"In the tremendous task of achieving self-sufficiency in food, the people will have to share equal responsibility and it is time that they should give up the tendency to look to the Government for everything", said Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, Government of Bombay, addressing a Food Production Conference at Dharwar on August 19. The Government on its part was doing its utmost, he said. It was advancing tagai loans to cultivators, giving subsidies, distributing seed and manure, financing irrigation and alloting waste lands to bona fide cultivators. It had also launched many other schemes to assist the agriculturists in every respect.

The Minister said that the people could not expect of the Government to do every bit for them. In fact, he pointed out, it was up to them to take full advantage of these schemes instead of shirking responsibility and criticising the Government. Only if the village provided sincere and honest labour, the problem would be solved in no time, he said.

Saying that there was a limit to Government initiative, the Minister exhorted the cultivators to form co-operative societies for executing schemes like lift irrigation and the like. Referring to the agitation against the alleged low procurement prices be reiterated his firm opinion that they were just and remunerative to cultivators. The solution of the problem lay in increased per acre yield and not in increased procurement prices, he added.

FOREST FIRE SMOKE OVER BORDEAUX

BORDEAUX, Aug. 20 (PTI-Reuter) —Smoke darkened the sky over Bordeaux and city streets were filled with the smell of burning pinewood today as a great forest fire advanced along a ten-mile front in the countryside 20 miles away.

The blaze, covering more than 24 square miles of country and spreading in spite of the efforts of several thousands of troops and firemen, brought rail traffic to a standstill on two main routes from Bordeaux.

Fires have now been ravaging forests in south-western France for 40 days.

In three days about 50,000 acres were destroyyeyd in the Eastern Pyrenees.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

Decision Of Conference Of Education Ministers

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

THE Education Ministers' Conference adopted a resolution this morning which lays down the policy regarding the medium of instruction at all school stages. The following is the text of the resolution:

"This Conference reiterates the resolution adopted by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its last meeting in Allahabad with necessary clarifications. The resolution will now read as follows:

"The medium of instruction and examination in the junior basic stage must be the mother tongue of the child and where the mother tongue is different from the regional or State language, arrangements must be made for instruction in the mother tongue by appointing at least one teacher, provided there are not less than 40 pupils speaking the language in the whole school or ten such pupils in a class. The mother tongue will be the language declared by the parent or guardian to be the mother tongue. The regional or State language, where it is different from the mother tongue, should be introduced not earlier than class III and not later than the end of the junior basic stage. In order to facilitate the switching over to the regional language as medium in the secondary stage, children should be given the option of answering questions in their mother tongue, for the first two years after the junior basic stage.

IN SECONDARY STAGE

"In the secondary stage, if the number of pupils whose mother tongue is a language other than the regional or State language is sufficient to justify a separate school in an area, the medium of instruction in such a school may be the mother tongue of the pupils. Such schools if organised and established by private societies or agencies, will be entitled to recognition and grants-in-aid from Government according to the prescribed rules. The Government will also provide similar facilities in all government, municipal and district board schools where one-third of the total number of pupils of the school request for instruction in their mother tongue. The Government will also require aided schools to arrange for such instruction, if desired by one-third of the pupils, provided that there are no adequate facilities for instruction in that particular language in the area. The regional language will, however, be a compulsory subject throughout the secondary stage.

"The arrangements prescribed above will in particular be necessary in metropolitan cities or places where a large number of people speaking different languages live or areas with a floating population speaking different languages."

CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

HINDU CODE BILL CONFERENCE: At Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhle Road, Dadar, at 3-30 p.m. Principal J. R. Gharpure of the Law College, Poona, will preside.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Gallery talk on "Story of the Bear" at Prince of Wales Museum, at 11 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Lecture by Pandit Vijayshankar Moolshankar on 'Statementship of Lord Krishna' at Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 7 p.m.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA: 16th Foundation Day celebration at Poddar College Hall, Matunga, at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Lecture by Shri Anpayya on "Veerama Munivar" at Sangh Premises, Kings Circle, at 6 p.m.

VANITA SAMAJ BANDRA: Social gathering at Town Hall, Bandra, at 4 p.m

GAUDIYA MISSION: Lecture by Shri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri on "How pure souls get enveloped with matter" at Gowalia Tank, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "where is hell? what is heaven" at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m. Automobile Employees Union meeting of cultural squad at Tilak Mandir, Congress House, at 6 p.m.

YOU: 'Only women will bring the world out of the present chaos" will be the subject of a debate at Port Trust Club, Ballard Estate, at 6-15 p.m

TARIFF BOARD'S INQUIRY The Indian Tariff Board's public inquiry into the claim for protection or assistance to the Glass and Glassware (including Bangles) Industry will be held on Tuesday, 23rd August, 1949, at the office of the Board, Contractor Building, Third floor, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. The inquiry will commence at 11 a.m

SARVODAYA KALAPATHAK: The Sarvodaya Kalapathak have been staging cultural programmes in labour areas in the city. They will be giving programmes at the Labour Welfare Centre at Worli, Naigum and Delisle Road on every Saturday, Sunday and Thursday respectively. Those desirous of arranging these programmes may contact the Secretary, Sarvodaya Kalapathak, C/o Congress House, Bombay—4.

THE WEATHER

POONA, August 20. (P. T. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from from 1st June 1949 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 20th August, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 82 79 T 18.3 minus 3.9, Ahmednagar 86 67 0 4.4 minus 6.1, Allahabad 84 76 0.7 24.9 plus 1.0, Ambala 93 78 0.2 26.6 plus 8.6, Bangalore 95 67 0 20.2 plus 10.3, Baroda 88 77 0 17.2 minus 7.0, Belgaum 77 67 0.1 17.0 minus 15.7, Banaras 85 77 T 37.0 plus 12.6, Bhopal 88 74 0 20.9 minus 13.6, Bhuj 90 77 0 16.5 plus 6.8, BOMBAY 84 76 0.1 52.8 plus 0.1, Calcutta 91 79 T 28.9 minus 3.8, Cherrapunji 70 66 3.4 274.0 plus 17.0, Colombo 86 79 0 20.1 plus 4.2, Cuttack 87 82 0.7 16.3 minus 15.4, Darjeeling 64 59 1.1 79.5 plus 5.2, Dhera-Dun 85 73 0.7 49.6 minus 6.4, Delhi 86 79 T 22.1 plus 7.0, Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 72 0 13.7 minus 1.0, Indore 87 — —

, Karachi 88 81 0 12.7 plus 7.5, Lahore -0 — — — —, Lucknow 89 75 T 30.2 plus 6.0, Madras 93 75 0 10.3 plus 2.1, Mahabaleshwar 65 61 1.9 142.7 minus 57.4, Mussoorie 67 61 0 39.3 minus 16.5, Nagpur 92 76 0 35.4 plus 5.0, Ootacamund 65 54 0 13.0 minus 6.2, Pachmarhi 7826920 34.1 minus 17.9, Patna 87 80 0.2 40.3 plus 13.7, Peshawar 92 — — — —, Poona 80 69 0 7.3 minus 5.4, Port Blair 86 75 1.3 67.1 plus 20.2, Quetta 82 53 0 1.6 plus 0.7, Shillong 75 66 0.5 31.1 minus 9.5, Sholapur 84 T 12.5 plus 1.5, Simla 67 — — — —, Surat 86 76 0.6 22.7 minus 6.7.

NEW WOMEN GRADUATES FELICITATED

Bombay Presidency Graduates' Union's annual "At Home" at the Y. W. C. A. on Saturday to meet the new graduates.

RADIO

A—244 m (1,231 kc/s). Also 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9 a.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 4-20/5 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s) from 8 to 11 p.m.

B—353 m (855 kc/s). Also 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9 a.m. 31.41 m (9,550 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m. 41.44 m (7,240 kc/s) from 4-20/5 to 7-15 p.m. 61.98 m (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 21.

BOMBAY A

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, Yogini Joglekar (Bhajan). 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram. 7-45 Swarooplata, Geet and Ghazal 8 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Indukumar Parekh (Geeto). 8-45 News (G) 11 As in Bombay B. 12-45 p.m. Musical interlude. 12-50 Indukumar Parekh (Geeto). 1 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay B. 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Listeners classical requests (by Winston Charrier). 5 A. H. J. Khan (Sitar) 5-30 As in Bombay B. 6 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Gujarati geet. 6-30 B. R. Deodhar (Sazgiri). 7 Violin Par Dhun. 7-10 Locals 7-15 Swarooplata (Geet). 7-30 Narayanrao Vyas (Khayal Shri). 8 A. H. J. Khan (Sitar). 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay B. 9 News (E). 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay B. 10 Mahler hour.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A. 7-45 News (K) 8 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Kukubh Bilawal) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Yogini Joglekar (Bhavgeet). 11 Anthology of Marathi stage songs by A. S. Dholekar. 11-30 Selection of old Gujarati Stage songs: (an old Air Artist). 12 p.m. D. V. Paluskar (Gaud Sarang) 12-45 As in Bombay A. 12-50 News (M) 1 Marathi Pad 1-10 Narayanrao Vyas (Shudh Sarang) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 B. R. Deodhar (Vilambit aur Drut Khayal Lankadahan Sarang) 5 As in Bombay A 5-30 Gammat Jamnat 6 A. H. J. Khan (Sitar). 6-15 Calling rural listeners 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8 News (M) 8-11 Yogini Joglekar (Kedar) 8-30 D. V. Paluskar (Vocal) 9 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Malhar). 9-30 Records by S. N. Chaphekar 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10 Music from films.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD

250 m (1,200 kc/s) and 326.1 m (920 kc/s).

7-30 a.m. Apni Pasand 8 News (E) 8-15 'Rang Rang Vadaliyan' 8-45 News (G) 6 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Pitambardas Maganlal (Tabla) 6-25 Balji Marwadi (G. Geeto) 6-35 Gramjano Mate (from Baroda only) 6-35 Majurbhaiyo Mate (from Ahmedabad) 7 Vividh Geeto 7-15 Sarvoday (from Baroda only) 7-15 Pitambardas Maganlal (Tabla) (from Ahmedabad) 7-30 Malhar Ke Prakar. Purshottam Shinde. 8 Music lesson 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programme relayed from Delhi. 9 News (E) 9-15 'Chitrapat Sangeet' 9-30 Balji Marwadi (G. Geeto) 9-45 Lakhanlal Singh (Thumri) 10 Bismillah and party (Shahnai).

MORE RAIN EXPECTED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

Rainfall in the Peninsula, namely, (Gujarat, Saurashtra and Cutch, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Central Provinces and Hyderabad) during the months of August and September is expected to be slightly above normal. For North-West India, (i.e. United Provinces, East Punjab and Rajputana) rainfall will be either normal or slightly below normal.

LATE DR. J. I. SAYAN

One of Bombay's oldest medical practitioners, Dr. Janmohomed I. Sayani, died of heart failure following a heart attack on Friday last, at about 11-15 a.m

Born on January 13, 1888, he was the son of Ibrahim Mohomed Sayani, head master of the Bharuch High School, who was a pioneer of education for Muslim boys, and under whose tutelage passed many of the public figures of today. He was also

Dr. J. I. Sayani

nephew of Rahimtulla Sayani, once president of the Indian National Congress.

Dr. Sayani obtained his M.B.B.S. degree in 1918 and was among the very few Muslim doctors of that day. He rendered yeoman service to the Congress and other service during the influenza epidemic that broke out in Bombay after World War I, and had, since then, been unassumingly carrying on his work in the very heart of the city till his name became a by-word among those who came in contract with. A few years ago he was created a Justice of Peace.

He was married on January 22 1919, and leaves behind him his wife, Mrs. Kulsum J. Sayani, his three sons Habib, Hamid and Amin, J. Sayani, and a host of friends and admirers.

H. R. H. Princess Margaret is 21 today.

"SCOUTING WILL BUILD CHARACTER"

Chagla's Address At Chunilal Mehta Hut

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Boy Scouts' Local Association observed the Silver Jubilee of the Sir Chunilal Mehta Hut at the Scout Hut today. Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice, presided.

Sir H. P. Dastur, President of the Association, welcoming Mr. Chagla described the latter as "an independent, eminent, wise and impartial Chief Justice", who by dint of ability and labour, had risen to the highest legal post in the Province.

He also paid a tribute to Sir C. V. Mehta, the donor of the hut. The Chief Justice presented him with a silver replica of the hut on behalf of the hosts.

Mr. Chagla, in his reply to the welcome, said that India was destined to be a great secular democracy. The foundation of democracy was discipline and character. Without them the super structure of any national life would topple over. He knew of no movement in the world, which was better fitted to instil these qualities.

Mr. Chagla eulogised the many-sided talent of the donor of the hut, who had made a mark in civic, political and industrial life.

Sir C. V. Mehta said that the wide appeal of scouting lay in this that it recognised no barriers of caste and community or personalities. It had as its objective a common end for which all worked in cooperation. He felt that the Government could usefully employ scouts in many essential types of welfare and ameliorative work.

TAXI SEIZED AND DRIVER ARRESTED

Alleged Aiding In Bringing Illicit Liquor

BOMBAY Saturday.

The Bombay Police today seized a taxi and arrested its driver for alleged aiding and abetting two persons in bringing illicit liquor into the city.

The taxi with two persons inside was seen speeding along on road near the Kemp's Corner at Cumballa Hill and was ordered to stop by the police. The driver without paying any attention to police went on accelerating the speed and disappeared, although the police fired three shots to stop. Later in the evening the taxi was seen stationed near the Mahalaxmi temple and was seized along with its driver. But the liquor, which was alleged to have been brought in it, was missing along with the two persons who were seen sitting in the taxi.

The police are making further investigation.

'HARTAL' IN PATIALA DUE TO DETENUS' DEATH

PATIALA, Aug. 20 (PTI): Partial Hartal was observed in Patiala today as a mark of respect to the memory of two Akali detenus, who died in prison during the last two days.

One of the deceased prisoners, Baba Chuhr Singh, died in Faridkot Jail on Thursday while the other, Sardar Gurnam Singh, died of heart failure in the Jind sub-jail yesterday.

Batches of Akalis with black armbands paraded the streets of the town.

The P.E.P.S.U. Government in a communique, "The death of Baba Chuhr Singh, who was 80 years of age was due to natural illness.

"The death of Gurnam Singh in sub-jail Jind was due to heart failure. This man had been suffering for long from heart trouble and in spite of best medical aid made available to him in time nothing could avert the end."

BANGALORE, Aug. 20: The Government of Mysore have agreed to lease to the Government of India about 400 acres of land at Krishnarajasagar for starting a naval training centre there, Mr. T. Mariappa, Home Minister, Mysore, told the PTI today.

C. C. I. BADMINTON

Kalyanpur And Merchant Impress

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further progress was made in the Cricket Club of India open Badminton Championships, when a huge programme of not less than thirty matches was decided.

There was only one match that lifted the Saturday evening Badminton from the dol-drums. This was the match in which G.S. Kalyanpur and C.P. Merchant, put up a plucky fight against India's Internation combination, Davindar Mohan and George Lewis before going down at 15-12, 15-5.

Davindar Mohan and Lewis took time in settling down as a result, their opponents went level upto 9-all. Davindar at this stage started smashing brilliantly and with Lewis playing a very fine game they ran out winners at 15-12, 15-5.

Later in the evening Bhoja V. Ullal and V.V. Ullal caused a mild sensation when they put out G. Fernandes and C L. De Souza in straight sets.

Following were the results:—

JUNIOR SINGLES:—

Sharad Desai beat R.K. Bhandare, 15-4, 15-6; Vikram M. Bhat beat J.M Kothari 15-1, 15-1; H.B. Nanavati w.o. M.C. Mashruwalla, J.S. Mehta beat P. R. Ved Narayan 15-3, 15-3.

MEN'S SINGLES:—

V.Y. Vengurlekar beat P.M. Jhaveri 17-14, 15-6.

MIXED DOUBLES:—

M.K. Bhopardikar and Miss Tehmi Vakeel w.o. A.H. Sutar and Partner, M.P. Desai and Miss S.D. Rege beat L. D'Souza and Miss Kshatriya 15-11, 15-3; G Fernandes and Mrs. Moses w.o. P.D. Pradhan and Mrs. Pradhan M.N. Desai and Miss H. Dubash beat V Mendonca and Miss K. Fernandes, 15-4, 15-7; C. Chandani and Mrs. Nevaskar beat D.D. Parulekar and Miss R. Patange, 15-8, 15-12, George Lewis and Mrs. Lewis beat M. D'Souza and Miss L. Fernandes, 15-4, 15-2; Ellis Moses and Miss J. Noguer w.o. S.B. Katara and Miss B. Thanawalla;; S.G. Pendurkar and Miss Edwards w.o. Mr. and Mrs. K.S. Shete; M. Guha and Miss P. Shroff beat Nanda and Miss P. Guzdar 15-0, 15-2; R.D. Desai and Miss S.S. Phansalkar w.o. K. Hirelekar and partner, G.S. Kalyanpur and Mrs. K. Natu w.o. T. Fernandes and Mrs. R. Hussein; M.R. Kundaji and Miss Limaye w.o. Bal Gupte and partner; B. V Sirsat and Miss V.M. Oak beat D. S Kumble and Miss P. Puri 15-7, 15-6; B.B. Katara and Mrs. Hussein beat H.K. Fu and Miss Aurora, 15-11, 15-8; S.S. Parulekar and Miss R.R. Vimadalal beat P. S. Nilkanth and partner 15-9, 15-2, B.R. Agaskar and Mrs. Guzdar w.o. P.T. Bhide and partner, K.K. Suchdev and partner w.o. N. H. Shums and partner, P.D. Raut and Miss P. Iyengar w.o. L.C. Chhabria and partner, M.S. Patil and Miss B. Farias w.o. E. Pair; N.T. Antia and Mrs. B. Castellino beat T. Mahadevan and Miss Om Kacker, 15-4 15-7; O. Alves and Miss Babette Saidhana beat C.P. Merchant and Miss M. Antia. 17-14. 4-15 15-12.

MEN'S DOUBLES:—

J.M. Sethi and P. Cordeiro beat N. J. Ruparel and H.R. Shah, 15-9, 15-8; Davindar Mohan and G. Lewis beat G.S. Kalyanpur and C.P. Merchant, 15-12, 15-5; Bhoja Ullal and V. V. Ullal beat G. Fernandes and C. L. D'Souza 15-12, 15-9.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-30 p.m.—Hind Bros. vs. Vidyani (Karnatak League).

4-30 p.m.—B.B. and C.I. Rly vs Third Division Combined (Practice).

5-40 p.m.—Maharashtra vs St. Xavier's (W.I. Championship).

St Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m.—Dadar Harijan 'B' vs Hind F.C.

4-30 p.m.—G.I.P. 'C' vs Bombay City 'B', (H.V.M. Cup)).

5-40 p.m.—Tata 'A' vs City 'A' (Second Division Harwood League).

Cross Maidan

3-30 p.m.—Cancolim Union vs Fatrade S. C.

BADMINTON

C.C.I. Courts

4 p.m.—C.C.I. Championships.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEHRU STADIUM TO BE STARTED IMMEDIATELY

Patel Stadium At Mahalaxmi Will Also Start Simultaneously

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20. (PTI): The Central Council of the National Sports Club of India which met here on Friday decided to proceed immediately with the construction of the proposed Nehru Stadium in Delhi to be made ready for the first Asian Olympic meet and the Asian Lawn Tennis Championships to be held in November and December 1950. The Council also decided to undertake simultaneously the construction of the proposed "Patel Stadium" near the Mahalaxmi Race Course in Bombay.

The club's architect will leave for Europe by the middle of September on a month's tour to study the Stadia in England, France, Holland and Czechoslovakia and he will make arrangements for the laying down of racing and cycling tracks in the Stadia with the firm of "En Toute Cas", London, who built the tracks in Wembley Stadium, London, during the World Olympiad last year.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, who attended the meeting which was presided over by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is reported to have expressed his pleasure over the scheme. He is stated to have said that Stadia should not merely be for show purposes but for improving the physique of the nation. The real and final object, he emphasised, should be to make people more physical culture minded. The Prime Minister added that it was necessary to have not merely a stadium but something like a running show which would attract the attention of the people, gradually spreading its influence to schools and colleges

The foundation stone of the Delhi stadium will be laid on November 14, the birthday of Pandit Nehru.

Furuhashi's New 800 M. World Record

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Hironoshun Furuhashi, Japan's outstanding swimmer, last night set up another new world mark in winning the 800 metres freestyle event in the American National Swimming Championships here.

Furuhashi's 9 minutes 35.5 seconds beat the world record, which Bill Smith (United States) set up in July 1948 by 15.4 seconds.

MAPUCA WIN LEAGUE FINAL

Goan Football At Stadium

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mapuca Union won the Goan League Championship at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday evening defeating St. Michael's Anjuna S. C by a solitary goal scored by V. D'Souza in the twelfth minute of the first half of play. The teams had drawn on the first occasion sharing two goals. Taligao S. C. were awarded the Max Shield being winners of the Second Division.

Mapuca began aggressively from the kick-off and in a spell of ten minutes missed a couple of chances. However, V. D'Souza atoned for Mapuca's lapses by opening their account in the twelfth minute by scoring a first time goal. Anjuna determined to equalise, made a bold bid and made many a promissing move, but their forwards lacked the sting and vigour needed and many a pass by their halves went abegging due to erratic and feeble shooting.

Two early matches were played in the Costalim Cup prior to the final, both being one sided. In the first match, Calangute Youth S. Union beat Assn. da Ilha Divar by six goals to one. Though beaten, Divar put up a plucky fight till the end. B. Silveira (2) J. Lobo, Salu Fernandes, Seraphiano Fernandes and B. D'Souza scored for Calangute while P. Pereira scored Divar's only goal.

Divar lodged a protest after the game against Calangute's inclusion of a player who they alleged was a non-villager. The Committee at an Emergency meeting overruled this protest.

In the second game, Condolim S C. beat Raia Union by four goals to one. F. Alvares, J. Fernandes, A. Mendes and B. Pereira scored for Condolim while Raia's only goal was scored by P. Dias.

Professor Godfry D'Souza presented the trophies after the final.

I. F. A. SHIELD FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA Aug. 20, (PTI): In the only match of the I.F.A. Shield Tournament today, Mohan Bagan beat Rajasthan by one goal to nil. The match was played in aid of local charities.

Washbrook's Century Against Tourists

LANCASHIRE, Aug. 20. PTI-Reuter.

Lancashire were all out in their return engagement with the Tourists for 318 in their first knock Washbrook scored a brilliant 125. In their first knock the Tourists had scored 9 for no loss.

The New Zealanders drew a 5,000 crowd to Liverpool where they began their return match with Lancashire despite the attraction of football in the city. Glorious sunshine favoured the start and the tourists after arriving from Durham in the early hours of the morning were unfortunate to lose the toss. Except for Hadlee, Burtt and Cresswell the team was the same as that which played in the last test match. Lancashire opened steadily, but Ikin was bowled by Cave after scoring only six runs.

Washbrook sent up 52 after an hour. The England batsman overshadowed Place for a time with a delightful display of batsmanship, but Place came back to form when facing Cowie just before lunch. At the interval Lancashire were 83 for one wicket, obtained in 90 minutes.

Washbrook and Place put on 72 runs for the second wicket before Place was stumped.

With Wharton, Washbrook put on 97 runs for the fourth wicket at a run a minute, and Washbrook reached his century in three and a half hours.

The bowling never became loose, and was backed up by accurate fielding.

At tea Lancashire were 221 for five wickets of which Washbrook had scored 125 not out.

Washbrook was out in the first over after tea, sending a hard return catch to Burke. His score of 125 included twelve fours.

Greenwood and Tattersall put on fifty-six runs in fifty minutes for the ninth wicket, and the innings closed at 318.

In the few minutes before the close the New Zealanders scored nine without loss.

The following were the scores:—

LANCASHIRE (1st innings):—Ikin b Cave 6; Place s Reid b Burke 35; G. Drich c Wallace b Burke 1; Wharton run out 40;—Hbward lbw Rabone 1; Washbrook c and b Burke 125; Greenwood c Mooney b Cave 50; Barlow b Cowie 0; Hilton b Cowie 8; Sattersal run out 39; Stone not out 1; Extras 12: Total 318.

NEW ZEALAND (1st innings): Sutcliffe not out 8; Scott not out 1; Extras 0: Total 9 for no loss.

EXHIBITION OF SOUND FILMS ON FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

By courtesy of the British Information Services, Bombay, the W.I.F.A. are able to present three Association Football Sound Films. Featured in the Films are Arsenal, Fulham, Tottenham, Hotspur and Q.P.R. players; a visiting Team from Hong Kong; the English International Team, and detailed demonstrations are given by Tommy Lawcon, George Hardwick, Stanley Matthews, Stanley Mortenden, Wilfred Mannion, Bryn Jones, Ted Hinton, Ivor Powell, and George Smith.

It is proposed to show these films in the first instance to the First Division Players at the Co-operage on Thursday and Friday the 25th and 26th August and Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th August at 7 p.m. and it is hoped in their own interests that as many Players as possible will turn out to see these films.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made by the W.I.F.A. to exhibit these films at the North End of the City for the benefit of Junior League players, details of which will be given later. Also any Schools with 16 m.m. Sound Projectors which are interested may contact the Undersigned or apply direct to the British Information Service, Botawala Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort.

SOLITARY GOAL WIN FOR OILMEN

Senior Division Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Burmah-Shell collected two points against Goan Sports on a perfect day and an ideal ground, but they just managed to score a single goal early in the second moiety and prevailed.

The Goan team have consistently erred this season with their adoption of the short passing method. They allow the opposing defence enough time to cover up as well as recover. It is high time that such a formidable combination should lose so narrowly on every occasion due to this folly. They have also to find atleast one sharpshooter in their attack for they now seem to be goal shy. The Oilmen adopted long passing tactics and first time clearances and their only goal was the result of a long passed centre by Peter.

Fenelon Almeida trying a first time kick from a lovely flighted centre by Lourdes D'Costa miss kicked, but he tried with a pass to Lourdes who shot dangerously into goal and Eagle pushed it out with his hand for a defender to clear.

A corner kick against the Oilmen proved dangerous for nearly three attackers tried to shoot but it deflected every time of a defender until Almeida shot wide. Another corner was of a similar nature and the referee failed to see a handling of a ball by Noronha a Shell defender in the penalty area.

Burmah-Shell scored the opening goal of the match when the game was ten minutes old in the second moiety. Peter sent across a fine centre which Vaidya failed to kick out. Rego rushed in and had Walter beaten all ends up from close range.

A series of missed chances for the Goans followed due mainl to their not having a man in the forward line with good shooting ability. D'Costa was particularly to blame for in the closing minutes he failed to shoot on his own, but instead he centred and put the defence of the Oilmen in position. Shell prevailed by a solitary goal.

Earlier in th eevening Siddarth College beat Podar College by three goals to nil in the Inter Collegiate Football Tournament played at the Cooperage.

L. Antao netted for Siddharth twice, once in the opening session and soon after resumption. L. Mendoza completed his side's tally.

DAS CUP AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were decided in the Das Cup Football Tournament at St. Xavier's Ground, Parel run by the Bengal Club. A spate of goals was the feature of the day's proceedings.

Ambernath beat Bengal Club by seven goals to nil after being two goals to the advantage in the opening period through goals scored by Bhujan and L. Jones, Ambernath added five more in the second period through L. Jones, Dhurand twice, Gangully and Peters once each. Bengal Club failed to reply.

Later, B.E.S.T. trounced Bombay Stars to the tune of five goals to nil. Bombay Stars managed to ward off the attack due to some splendid goalkeeping by their custodian but in the second half B.E.S.T. had more luck and scored five times.

Govind scored twice, Savant, A Mascarenhas, and Pimplegaokar were the goal getters.

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Western India Open Badminton Championships commences on the 3rd September on the courts of Bombay Gymkhana Ltd.

In addition to the usual five events, there will junior's singles for Boys and Girls, Professional's Singles and Doubles.

The entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 30th August.

INDIAN FOOTBALL TEAM IN KABUL

PESHAWAR, Aug. 19, (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Football Team which is to take part in the Afghan Independence-Day Celebration Tournaments has reached Kabul, it was reported here.

POONA RACES

YOUR MAJESTY SCORES AT LONG ODDS IN COLTS TRIAL

Gamble For Love Romps Home In Fillies Trial

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Saturday.

THE weather was fine at Poona today but a passing shower early in the day did not make much of a difference under-foot as fast timings were recorded.

The fillies and Colts trials were the attractions in the programme. In the former where only four were left in two contests declined at the course and at no time the Bookies offered any decent price against her. Talib's filly carrying unanimous support won this event pillar to post moving unextended at any stage of the journey and recorded excellent timing, 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds for six furlongs.

The Colts trial could be described in a couple of versions. Favourite Chand Chakor was not smartly away and finished a bad fourth. Rao Saheb Parker's much neglected Your Majesty scored this event in a sensational finish with well fancied bracket companion, Play On Speedy Manisha placed third and gambled Chand Chakor a poor fourth. Talib's candidate had lot of misfortune during the race. Rao Saheb Parker was not quite sanguine of the chances of his candidates in the race as this betting man had a bigger laying on Chand Chakor in preference to Play On and he had only placed a hedge-bet at unexpected odds at a stall at the last minute. The Colts trial promised thrills and it never lacked Gang Bhup, Prince of Mahad and Trumpeldor who showed out early were not at all concerned in the dramatical finish in which companions Play On and Your Majesty decided the issue with Chavan displaying his might at the close by very narrow margin. The odds—on Chand Chakor was not suitably placed early on and was seen making his effort from a bad left position at the end. The failure of the raging favourite therefore does not however reflect on his ability to score at an early date. The winner, Your Majesty and Play On scored with sustained efforts. The latter seemed like winning a couple of yards from the post but the winner responded to Chavan's flogging, scoring by a head which definitely looked smaller.

Talib and Meherjee were associated with doubles respectively with jockeys Kheemsingh and Kadam while champion Pandu Khade steered two winners in the day.

Seventy-seven punters solved the treble event pool which a piece returned Rs. 557-8.

The following are the results:—

THE GHORPURI PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr. Ali Akbar's WHO'S THAT 8-5 Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's PROVE IT 8-0 P. Khade 2
Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's MORNING 9-0 Damodar 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's SINHGARH 8-12 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Kiss Miss.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths. 4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 12 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 13.

THE GWALIOR PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 8-11 P. Khade 1
Rani of Jasdan's KING'S STAR 8-5 Din Mohd. 2
Maharaja of Rajpipla's MERRY WINDSOR 8-5 Jagdish 3
Mr. A. A. Suterwala's WET BOB 8-8 Damodar 4
Not run: Moulin Rouge.
Won by S-hd. Nk. 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 59 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 26 and Rs. 28.

THE SIRUR PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr. B. N. Mehta's ROHINI 7-12 Kadam 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS RUTTY 7-0 Devaney 2
The Rani of Jetpur's BROKEN MASK 8-8 Sk. Ahmed 3
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's TORRENT 7-13 Z. K. Khan 4
Not run: Gay Count
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, S-hd
Time: 1 minute 59 4/5 seconds.
Tote Paid: Win Rs. 87. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 34 and Rs. 31.

THE FILLIES TRIAL—Distance 6 furlongs.
M/s. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. J. Wadia's GAMBLE FOR LOVE 9-3 Kheemsingh 1
M/s. A.D., S.D., and M.D. Abraham's FLYING PRINCESS 8-11 Duffy 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKHSANA 9-0 Damodar 3
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's PRINCESS DOMINIC 8-7 Hayat Mohd. 4
Not run: Tamanna, Lady Doctor.
Won by 6 lengths, 8 lengths,
Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 11. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

THE CRITERION—Distance 6 furlongs.
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 7-13 P. Khade 1
Maharani of Gwalior and Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's SHAN-E-HIND 7-12 Kasbekar 2
Mr. P. R. Khosla's JACQUEMONT 7-9 Shiva 3
M/s. C. J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 7-6 Antoo Y. 4
Won by S-hd. 2 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 14 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 30.

THE SHRIGONDA PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
M/s. R. J. Gazdar and T. J. Lalvani's COURAGE 8-2 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. T. A. Hussein's PROSPERO 7-11 Purtusingh 2
Mr. A. J. Moshi's TASLAROON 7-12 Shiba 3
Mr. A. J. Wadia's TOMCAT 8-10 Antoo 4
Not run: Shubh Laxmi, Nirvana, Once Again.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, S-hd.
Time: 1 minute 58 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 17.

THE COLTS TRIAL—Distance 6 furlongs.
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's YOUR MAJESTY 8-11 S. Chavan 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PLAY ON 8-11 P. Khade 2
(late Whoopee) Raj Kumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's MANISHA 9-3 Kasbekar 3
Mrs. Sakinabai H. Ahmedbhoy and Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's CHAND CHAKOR 9-0 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Furat, Deuce of Clubs, Bihari, Havana, Mack.
Won by Hd. 2 lengths, S-hd.
Time: 1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 52, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18.

THE GWALIOR PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 8-6 Duffy 1
Mr. and Mrs. F.D. Wadia's RIVIERA 7-13 P. Khade 2
Mr. K. S. Irani's MAH-I-NAU 8-13 S. Chavan 3
Mr. Ardeshir S. Irani's EMBARKATION 9-0 Hanumansingh 4
Not run: D. Day, Little John, S. Chicken.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 59 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 11.

THE SIRUR PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr. Homi N. Driver's GOLDEN SQUARE 7-11 Kadam 1
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakhia's LUMINARY 8-3 Sk. Ahmed 2
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's IJJAT 8-12 Purtusingh 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's MARLOW 8-13 Jagdish 4
Not run: Sunlight, Son of a Gun.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22

RAZVI TRIAL IN SECURITY COUNCIL

LAKE SUCCESS, August 19 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

A COMPLAINT against Indian action in Hyderabad was filed with the President of the Security Council today by Moin Nawaz Jung, former Foreign Minister of Hyderabad.

In a letter he said, "I have to report that, contrary to public declarations of the present Military Government Hyderabad, asserting that full facilities for legal defence would be extended to Kasim Razvi and the Hyderabad Ministers, that Government has thus far blocked all efforts to provide adequate legal assistance to these persons, who have been deprived of their liberty ever since Indian troops entered Hyderabad about a year ago.

ALLEGED REFUSALS

The letter gave further details of alleged refusals by Indian authorities to provide Kasim Razvi, leader of Razakars, will legal defence.

It stated that Sir Abdur Rahman, former judge of the High Courts at Madras and Lahore, was first refused permission to act as Council on the grounds that he was Pakistani.

Mr. Venkata Chari, a Madras lawyer, was then engaged as counsel.

The letter charged that the Military Governor of Hyderabad informed Mr. Chari that he would not be permitted to conduct the defence of Razvi as the defendant allegedly did not wish to engage an outside lawyer. Mr. Chari was not allowed to communicate with the defendant on this matter and he was subsequently barred by the High Court, the letter claimed.

Later, the letter stated, another lawyer named Malik Abdul Halim applied to conduct Razvi's defence. Permission was allegedly refused to him by the Military Governor. An English Lawyer, Mr. G. D. Roberts, was also refused enrolment, the letter says, on the grounds that he had no knowledge of Urdu. The letter said that the language barrier has been relaxed on a number of occasions in the past and it listed a number of eminent lawyers who had conducted cases before Hyderabad courts in the English language.

Moin Nawaz Jung's letter continued: "The above and further evidence which I have of the continuing arbitrary mistreatment of Hyderabad officials and leaders comes to me from authoritative sources, and is in many cases corroborated by newspaper reports.

"I shall be prepared to present it to the Security Council when the case of Hyderabad is resumed.

It added that there has been a misunderstanding about his own position as Hyderabad representative.

He maintained, as previously "the authority of our delegation as originally appointed and its continued right and obligation to defend the interests of Hyderabad before the United Nations".

The letter was signed as "Representative of Hyderabad".

RAZVI'S COUNSEL CROSS-EXAMINES APPROVER

HYDERABAD (Dn), Aug. 20 (API) —The counsel for Syed Kasim Razvi concluded his cross-examination of approver Aseer a little over two hours after the special tribunal trying Syed Kasim Razvi, Abdul Munim Khan and Syed Mohsin Raza resumed their sitting at the British Military Hospital building this morning.

Dr. Dawood Khan, counsel for Abdul Munim Khan and Syed Mohsin Raza, then commenced cross-examining the approver.

Question: When Abdul Munim Khan, Mohsin Raza and Zamiruddin came to you after the murder of Shoebullah Khan were they calm or disturbed and nervous?

Answer: They looked quite happy, satisfied and calm

Witness added that on account of his ill health, he himself felt a little nervous. He had instructed the accused to go and sleep in their houses after the murder, but contrary to his instructions they had come to him. He had asked them to take necessary and timely precautions to avoid being identified and had also asked them to burn their bloodstained clothes.

Replying to a question whether the latter asked them whether they had burnt their clothes, witness replied he did not find any necessity for doing so

Cross-examination by Dawood Khan of the approver was still proceeding when the court rose for lunch.

Cross-examined by counsel for Kasim Razvi, approver Aseer deposed that witness's father who was employed as a sub-inspector in the District Police had resigned his job a long time ago. There was no case of misappropriation filed against his father. Witness said he had three brothers and three sisters and they were all living in the same house.

Generally swords, daggers and guns were not distributed among Razakars but they were offered for purchase by Razakars who were recommended by their respective district officers. There were two thousand Razakars in his ward out of whom two hundred were armed and all of them attended parades held in Malakpet area.

HE DID NOT CONSULT HIS FATHER

Witness said if he had consulted his father on the subject which Kasim Razvi had discussed with him regarding the murder of Shoebullah Khan, he (his father) could have given him better advice, because he had more experience. He did not, however, consult his father, because if he had done so, it would not have been possible for witness to obey the order of "my revered President" (Kasim Razvi). Therefore he consulted others who would support the idea of Kasim Razvi.

Replying to a question why on the night of the murder witness did not return the sword left by Zamiruddin in his drawing room to Wazir Mohammed Khan, Private Secretary of Kasim Razvi, while he returned the pistol, witness said the sword was in his drawing room but since he went to Kasim Razvi straight from his bedroom, he did not take the sword with him.

DARUSSALAM MEETING

Witness referred to a gathering of Muslims at Darussalam, headquarters of the Razakar organisation in Hyderabad city in 1357 Fasli (1948) when a sword and a copy of Quran Shariff were presented in a silver casket to Syed Kasim Razvi. Subscriptions were collected from witness's ward totalling about Rs. 7,000 from which the sword, the silver casket and the Quran Shariff were purchased and the balance used for arrangements for the gathering. The costs of the Quran Shariff, the silver casket and the sword were respectively Rs. 100, Rs. 300 and Rs. 700. Witness denied that any charge of misappropriation of funds was levelled against him. Syed Kasim Razvi had also not made mention to him of any complaint of misappropriation.

Counsel for Razvi concluded his cross-examination of approver Aseer shortly before 1 p.m.

Mr. Dawood Khan, counsel for accused Mohsin Raza and Abdul Munim Khan, then commenced his cross-examination.

Replying to his questions approver Aseer said that when he communicated the orders of Kasim Razvi to Abdul Munim Khan witness did not tell him what specific articles in the "Imroze" were anti-Muslim in character. He was not in the habit of reading "Imroze" himself and did not know when the paper was started. Witness said as he was in the drawing room he could not say whether it was cloudy or clear at the time when the two accused came to his house, on the night of the murder but when he went out at 3 a.m. to see Kasim Razvi, there was moonlight. There was blackout at the time and the lights were switched off at about 11 p.m.

Witness continuing deposed that he had stated in his examination-in-chief that the President of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, Kasim Razvi had given him a pistol during his interview with him. Witness did not ask him why he was given the pistol, because the purpose of the entire conversation was the murder of Shoebullah Khan and it would be foolish of him to ask for the reason.

The first time Mohsin Raza came to his house witness saw him with a sword. Witness did not look at the sword carefully.

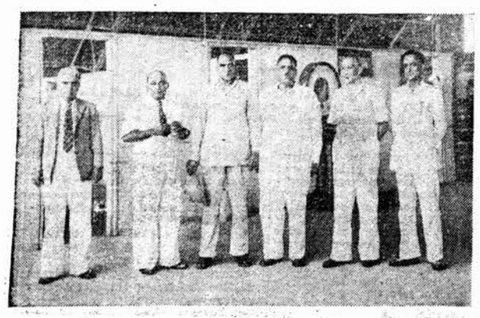
Witness said he knew Abdul Munim Khan (second accused) for five or six months before the "Police Action". He used to come to witness's house very rarely.

NO SPECIFIC GRIEVANCE

Kasim Razvi, witness said, did not specify any particular article in the "Imroze" directed against him when he spoke to witness of this subject.

(Continued from Page 16)

DEVELOPING SANTA CRUZ AIR PORT



A conference was held on Saturday morning to finalise the arrangements for developing Santa Cruz air-port. Photo shows (l. to r.): Mr. G. S. Mallani Executive Engineer, Central P.W.D., Mr. K. M. Raha, Dy. Director-General Civil Aviation Rai Bahadur M. S. Mathew, Chief Engineer, Central P.W.D., Rana Shamshere Jung Bahadur, Controller of Aerodrome, Western Region, and Mr. M. L. Nandas, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.

Red Tide Reaches Burma Border

COMMUNISTS SEIZE POWER IN YUNAN

BANGKOK, August 20, (PTI-Reuter).

COMMUNIST guerillas have seized power in the Yunan province of China, on the Burma border, according to American anthropological student, Mr. Thomas E. Lyman, who has just returned from a tour of the area. Mr. Lyman spent four months travelling along the China border zone flanking the Burmese Shan States, and Laos province of Indo-China.

He said in an interview today that a "pro-Communist politico-military group" based in Kunming city staged a virtually bloodless 'coup d'etat' and imprisoned pro-Nationalist officials three weeks ago. The group calling themselves the "peoples progressive party", had already pledged loyalty to Communist Mao Tse-Tung's Government, Mr. Lyman added.

Mr. Lyman said that a week ago, when he was still in the border zone between the Shan State of Kentung and Yunan province, armed bands from Kunming made deep forays into Kentung, proclaiming that Communist China had now reached into the Burma and Indo-China frontier areas.

FIGHT FOR CANTON INTENSIFIES

CANTON, Aug. 20 (PTI-Reuter)—Chinese Nationalists were today throwing strong reinforcements into northern Kwantung province, to delay the Communist advance on Canton, according to Chinese reports reaching here.

Gen. Liu An-Chi's troops have been rushed to the strategic Meikwan Pass north of Nanhsiung, which is on the Kanchow-Kukong highway inside Kwangtung province.

TOWARDS KANSU CAPITAL

In Kansu, to the north-west, the Communists are steadily drawing closer to the provincial capital, Anchow, occupation of which would cut off all Nationalist Communications with Chinese Turkestan.

In Canton today hundreds of firms and private individuals were packing tnheir belongings and dismanling property prior to evacuation.

On Shameen island here, American Embassy officials are clearing out lock, stock and barrel.

Gen. Claire Chennault's civil airline was also reported to be leaving Canton.

Mr. Geroge Yeh, acting Foreign Minister, asked the Cabinet yesterday for news about evacuation of the Government, so as to give notice in good time to Foreign Ambassies and missions.

BID TO CUT THROUGH BLOCKADE

SINGAPORE, Aug. 20, (PTI-Reuter): The American freighter—"Flying Clipper"—(8,198 tons) left here today in a big to cut through the nationalist blockade of the China coast.

She has a cargo of 1,000 tons of crude rubber consigned to a Chinese company in Communist-held Tientsin.

THE FLYING CLIPPER will first call at Hong Kong and Manila.

Nazis To Fight In Indo-China

FRENCH ENLISTMENT GAME EXPOSED

LONDON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—France is secretly enlisting about five hundred Germans and refugees in Eastern Europe each month, for five years service, at one penny a day, with the foreign legion.

They form a major part of replacements in Indo-China war, where the French casualties in killed, wounded and sickness are said to total at least one thousand per month.

London's Conservative newspaper "Evening Standard" carried this report today, and commented that recruitment of Germans was a violation of the understanding among the Allies, Britain, U.S.A., Russia and France.

The paper further states that the Germans entering the legion now constitute ninety percent of the recruits, and they are given non-Germanic names by the French. Each man is promised thirty shillings as enrolment money, half to be paid when he reaches the Foreign Legion Headquarters in the North Africa, and the balance to be paid at the end of five years The main recruiting centre is at Offenburg in the French zone of Germany.

MAGISTRATE ISSUES NOTICE

Congressmen To Be Bound Over?

KURNOOL, Aug. 20, (P. T. I.): The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Kurnool has ordered that notice be issued to 113 persons of Kurnool and adjoining taluks, including several prominent local Congressmen and village officials, to show cause why they should not be bound over, under Section 107 Cr. P. C., to keep the peace during the ensuing district board elections.

This is a sequel to reports of incidents, including murder and shooting in the adjoining villages.

The elections are scheduled to take place about the end of this month.

EVACUEE PROPERTY ORDINANCE IN ACTION

Two Hundred And Fifty Houses Seized In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Aug. 20 (UPI)—About two hundred and fifty houses, 20 business concerns and moveable property worth two lakhs of rupees were seized by the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property-Lucknow yesterday following their being declared evacuee property under the Evacuee Property Ordinance.

Some of the persons affected by the seizure of this property—which would be managed by the trustees to be appointed by the Custodians are—CHOWDHURY KHALIQUZAMAN President of the Pakistan Muslim League, and MR. MUHAMMAD WASIM, Advocate-General of Pakistan.

The seizure of evacuee property continues in the city under the direction of the City Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

FREEZE ORDER ON EVACUEE PROPERTY

LUCKNOW, August 20, (P. T. I.): Shares, securities, valuables and other articles left with the banks in the United Provinces by evacuees, have been freezed, it is authoritatively learned.

The Custodian of Evacuee Property, United Provinces, has directed the Banks not to send or deliver the articles to the owners without a written authority issued by him.

In case of doubt "whether certain property falls within the definition of evacuee property or not", the Banks have been advised to take instructions from the Deputy Custodian of their District.

Govt. Servants Can't Bid

Government servants in the United Provinces will be debarred from purchasing any evacuee property directly or indirectly, according to a decision of the U.P. Government.

When sales of movable properties take place by public auction or otherwise, Government servants will be prohibited from making bids and the sales officers will be instructed to see that no bids are made by Government servants.

PAKISTAN SPRINGS SURPRISE ON U.N.C.I.P

Goes Back On August Resolution

CLAIMS AZAD KASHMIR FORCES AS PART OF ITS REGULAR ARMY

NEW DELHI, August 20, (A. P. I.).

PAKISTAN is believed to have informed the United Nations Kashmir Commission that the "Azad Kashmir" Forces are part of the Pakistan Army, and therefore, there was no question of any discussion of their disbandment.

This attitude of Pakistan is said to have led the Commission to conclude that the chances of agreement were "remote" and to cancel the projected joint conference fixed for August 22.

A U. N. Commission official brought from Srinagar today a letter to the Foreign Office, which is said to be a copy of Pakistan's latest communication to the Commission. The stand taken by Pakistan in that letter is understood to have led the Commission to the conclusion that the possibility of reaching an agreement was "remote".

The effect of this communication, according to informed quarters, is tantamount to a virtual rejection of the Commission's resolution of August 13 last. This, however, was Pakistan's stand initially when she rejected the resolution last year.

Then for weeks followed clarifications and elucidations, all set out in 'aides memoire', after which Pakistan accepted the resolution. Some clarifications and assurances were given to India on the basis of which she asked the Commission to include on the agenda three items, namely: Administration and defence of the sparsely-populated areas in the north of the State, scope and functions of the "local authority" in the areas held by the Pakistan-sponsored "Azad Administration" and finally the disarmament and disbandment of the "Azad Kashmir" forces.

PAKISTAN'S NEW STAND

The Pakistan Government's present point of view, according to informed quarters, is said to be that they are not bound by the clarifications and elucidations recorded in the 'Aides memoire'.

They are only bound by the text of the resolution and any explanations and assurances given by the Commission prior to the acceptance of the resolution by either State should have no validity now.

Thus, the Commission itself is said to be in a fix.

In so far as the disbandment and disarmament of "Azad Kashmir forces"—a sine qua non for India accepting the resolution are concerned—the latest position is said to be that Pakistan has claimed the forces to be part of their own army and as such there was no question of their being disarmed or disbanded. The proposal for a truce agreement under the August Resolution envisaged the withdrawal of both Pakistan and Indian Forces from the State of Jammu and Kashmir, subject, however, to the retention of such Indian forces necessary for the maintenance of law and order in the State. In view of this provision and the merger of the Azad Kashmir Forces in the Pakistan Army, Pakistan is said to have advanced the argument that the entire question of the withdrawal of Pakistan and Indian troops simultaneously from areas of the State should be discussed.

REVELATION AFTER REVELATION

This, it is pointed out, must have raised quite a piquant situation for the Commission itself. When the Indo-Pakistan issue first came up before the Security Council, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sir Mohd. Zafrulla Khan totally denied that his Government had anything to do with the "Azad Kashmir Forces". When the Commission made on-the-spot enquiries, it was revealed that the "Azad" Forces were under the overall command and technical direction of Pakistan. The next "discovery" was the presence of Pakistan troops themselves in Jammu and Kashmir State.

When the U. N. Commission passed the resolution there was no clear idea as to the exact strength of these raiders and it was put at five battalions, but subsequent enquiries by the Commission itself confirmed that it was much larger and the actual strength is said to be over thirty-two battalions.

These and other points, it is stated, the Commission was prepared to include on the agenda for preliminary discussion but Pakistan was not prepared to have any discussion on them.

U. N. C. I. P. Plane Lands At Karachi

KARACHI, Aug. 20, (UPI): A U. N. C.I.P. plane, reported to be carrying the Commission's formal communication regarding the abandoning of the Kashmir truce conference, landed here this evening.

U.N. OFFICIALS DISAPPOINTED

Nimitz Awaits Full Report From India

LAKE SUCCESS, Aug. 19, (PTI.): High United Nations officials and diplomats in close touch with Kashmir affairs expressed disappointment today that the meeting between India and Pakistan to discuss the Kashmir problem had been called off, writes D. P. Wagle, "PTI." representative in Lake Success.

These sources were also considerably mystified at the reasons for cancelling the meeting. The cancellation it was emphasised was done entirely on the Kashmir Commission's initiative.

The only reason known here for this setback to the hopes of a settlement is that, after studying the Indian and Pakistan points of view on the implementation of truce terms more closely, the Commission felt that the parties were too far apart for agreement.

No details of these transactions have been received here yet.

The Department of Security Council affairs, as well as the office of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Kashmir plebiscite administrator, are awaiting a further report from the Commission.

Admiral Nimitz, Plebiscite Administrator, who last week said he was "encouraged and heartened" by the progress made by the Commission, was today among the most disappointed by the unexpected development.

He said he had no details beyond the announcement received from Srinagar. "I am as mystified as you are", he told "PTI's" correspondent.

FISH HOOKS A BOY

MAHUBANI (BIHAR), Aug. 20, ((P.T.I.): A "whale of a fish hooked a little boy here yesterday. The boy, who was angling in a river near here, felt a catch and tugged, and so did the fish. The boy lost his balance and fell, hook, line, sinker and rod, he was drowned.

WEST BENGAL ELECTIONS

Forward Bloc Decides To Contest

CALCUTTA, August 20, (PTI): The Central Committee of the all-India Forward Bloc has decided to contest the forthcoming elections in West Bengal.

SOCIALIST MOVE FOR SATYAGRAHA

CALCUTTA, August 20, (PTI): The necessity of launching Satyagraha movement in some provinces was among the questions discussed by the National Executive of the Socialist Party at its resumed sitting here this afternoon.

The Satyagraha movement, according to a spokesman of the party, was considered necessary in provinces "where civil liberties have been drastically curtailed for the past two years".

DELHI EXPRESS COLLISION

Sixteen Persons Injured

KANPUR, Aug. 20, (P. T. I.): Sixteen persons, including four railway employees, were injured, when the Delhi Express collided with a train bound for Banda at the Kanpur Central Station this morning.

The buffer of the engine and the front bogey of the express were slightly damaged. As a result of the impact, the buffer of the railway line was also broken.

According to the railway authorities, the accident was due to the wrong reception of the express train from Delhi on platform number two, where the empty rake of the Banda train was awaiting the arrival of the engine.

The injured passengers of the Delhi express, after receiving medical aid, continued their journey. Three senior railway officers in conjunction with the police authorities will hold an enquiry into the accident at the Kanpur Central Station at 8 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday).

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

Draft Rules Of Procedure And Agenda Drawn Up

THE HAGUE, August 20, (PTI-Reuter): The draft rules of procedure and the provisional agenda of the Round Table Conference on the future of Indonesia which opens here on Tuesday have been completed, it was announced today.

Delegation leaders today declined to comment at any length on the cease-fire in Indonesia, beyond saying they expected difficulties at first.

Indonesian film units will make a full documentary story of the conference.

U. N. COMMISSION'S ROLE

The role of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia in the conference is expected to be limited.

It is understood that in the rules of procedure just drafted, it is laid down that the United Nations Commission "will take part in accordance with the instructions given to it by the Security Council."

This means that it will be present in plenary sessions, Steering Committee meetings, and "as far as circumstances warrant, in other committee meetings."

All documents will be drawn up in Dutch, Indonesian, and English. At meetings, French may also be used.

Requests to be heard, from peoples with special interest such as the people of Amboina and Minahassa, can be granted by the conference on the representation of the Steering Committee.

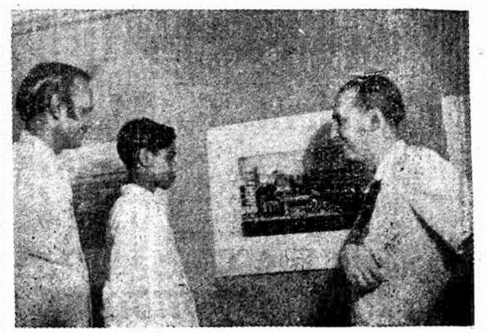
The formal plenary session will be public and all others private.

INDONESIAN OFFICERS FOR DELHI

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20, (APAI): A party of Indonesian Republican military officers is expected to arrive in Delhi on August 22 on its way to The Hague, according to information received here.

The party which will consist of Col. Simatupang, Chief of Staff Army, Col. Subyakto, Lt.-Col. D. Jahja and Maj. Harjono, is leaving Batavia today. They are expected to reach Calcutta tomorrow. After a few days stay in New Delhi the party will leave for Holland.

A BUDDING ARTIST



Mr. R. V. Leyden opened exhibition of paintings of the 15-year-old artist Devi Das at the Bombay Art Society's salon on Thursday.

Choice Of Snyder For Dollar Parleys

DEVALUATION SCARE HITS LONDON CIRCLES

A WASHINGTON announcement ....LONDON, August 20 (UPI

WASHINGTON announcement yesterday that Mr. John Snyder, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, would preside over the dollar talks beginning on September 6 between America, Britain and Canada, caused a shock in London financial quarters. It is realised that Mr. Snyder, being strongly in favour of devaluation, will press the issue hard, and it is only a question of time when sterling will be devalued.

Britain would have preferred talks conducted by Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, in the perspective of the world political situation with particular reference to the fight against Communism and the need for development of Britain's Colonoal Empire.

Yesterday's report from America that Britain's gold and dollar reserve will show a drop of hundred million pounds in the present quarter is regarded in London as exaggeration and it is pointed out that the quarter does not end for five weeks yet.

Britain Will Resist It

LONDON, Aug. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Britain will enter the dollar-sterling crisis talks at Washington next month with positive proposals to reduce the unbalance between the two economies, but will continue to resist any pressure for the devaluation of sterling, political quarters here said today.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will it is assumed in his line of approach be powerfully influenced by the conclusions reached at the Commonwealth Conference.

BRITISH PROPOSALS

The British proposals when completed will continue a close secret, but unofficial quarters suggest that they will include the following:—

(1) International commodity agreements which would ensure a fair and steady price for dollar-earning products of the Sterling Area, notably rubber, tin and cocoa.

(2) Increased American stock-piling of Sterling Area goods such as rubber and tin.

(3) Extended United States investment in overseas countries, including those of the Sterling Area, which would have the effect of raising living standards in these countries and enabling them in turn to buy more from the dollar area.

(4) Reduction of American tariffs against British goods.

Egypt's Raw Deal For Student Leaders

CAIRO, August 20 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt has provided for penalties for school and university strike leaders to end the "class-room Politics", which have so many times led to violence, and even caused the fall of governments.

The recently approved legislation imposes up to six months in prison or up to £50 fine for people inciting students to absent themselves from studies, to gather for meetings or to distribute political literature, and on those who spread false strike news.

HIGHEST RESEARCH STATION IN THE WORLD

India Government To Send Expedition To Himalayas

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20. (API):

A Himalayan expedition for selecting a site for what may be the highest situated research station in the world will start from Delhi on August 27, it was learned here today.

The expedition, the third to be undertaken by the Government of India this year, will be led by Mr. J. Banerjee of the Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. The proposed station will undertake research on astronomy, cosmic rays, glaciology, seismology, physiology and biological. Study of the upper air will form a special feature of the research programme.

Two expeditions earlier this year had surveyed the eastern and the Central part of the Himalayas and sites have been tentatively selected around Sikkim and Jamnotri. The present expedition which is proceeding to the west towards Bala Lacha in Lahaul will complete the investigation in so far as selection of the site is concerned.

A number of peaks ranging from 14,754 feet to 17,327 feet are proposed to be explored with a view to selecting a site which should not only be sufficiently high, but in which the atmospheric conditions are favourable for the study of cosmic ray conditions.

The highest research station in the world at present is situated on summit I Mount Evans in Colorado, at an altitude of 14,180 feet.

MALAYA EDITOR FINED

'Contempt Of Court' In Reprinting Madras Article

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 20 (PTI)—An Indian newspaper editor, Athi Nahappan, was fined 1,000 Straits dollars (about 115 sterling) in the Supreme Court here today for contempt of court in reprinting a Madras newspaper article called "Save Sambasivam", (Sambasivam, an Indian Trade Unionist, is under sentence of death in Malay for carrying arms. He has appealed to the Privy Council).

Athi Nahappan, editor, printer and publisher of the Tamil "Nesan", was stated in court to have reprinted the article from the Madras "Dhinamani" in June last.

Joint proprietor of the Tamil "Nesan", Malayandi Chettiar was fined 750 Straits dollars (about 90 sterling) and both were ordered to pay half the costs.

FINANCIAL CONTROL DURING EMERGENCY

President To Modify Arrangements

ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS ARTICLE 277 OF CONSTITUTION

"Day Of Shame And Sorrow" Says H. V. Kamath

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

THE Constituent Assembly today adopted two Articles, both of them relating to the President's emergency powers after a debate which was throughout lively and which at times, bordered on the acrimonious.

The House adopted Article 277 under which the President will be able, during an emergency, to modify the financial arrangements between the Provinces and the Centre. Mr. B. Das (Orissa) described it as "a challenge to democracy" and said that even the British had never exercised such powers.

Mr. V. S. Sarvate (Madhyabharat) on the other hand, said that it was a necessary corollary to the emergency powers already sanctioned. Without this Article, it would be like having a car without petrol.

"FINANCIAL AUTOCRACY"

Mr. Biswanath Das (Orissa) saw "neither justice nor reason" in it while Smt Durgabai (Madras) felt that the fears that the Article would provide for the financial autocracy of the Centre were unjustified.

The Chairman of the Drafting Committee, said that if the President's order was likely to be injurious to the provinces, the representatives of the Provinces in Parliament would be able to set the matter right.

The Assembly passed Article 280 which would enable the President during an emergency to suspend the right of Indian citizens to move a Court of Law for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. Such an order might extend to the whole or any part of India and would have to be laid before Parliament as soon as possible.

Several amendments seeking to restrict the President's power in this regard were rejected.

A SECURITY MEASURE

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, member of the Drafting Committee, supporting the provision, said, "in a country with diverse conditions and divided loyalties, the maintenance of the security of the country must be protected by all means."

Mr. Krishna Chandra Sharma (United Provinces), said, "if worthless people come into power, they must be dethroned. You cannot keep them in office by taking away the liberties of the people."

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that individuals must be prepared to sacrifice their personal freedom a little for the sake of protecting the larger freedom of the country.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, who was the severest critic of the article, said, "looking at the constitution as it is being drafted, I sometimes apprehend that this constitution may not last very long".

ON U. S. MODEL

Dr. Ambedkar replied that the Article was framed more or less following the American precedent. In fact, in certain respects, it contained certain safeguards not found in the United States constitution.

As Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, who was in the Chair, declared Dr. Ambedkar's proposition carried, Mr. Kamath stood up unconventionally and declared, "This is a day of shame and sorrow. May God help the Indian people."

The Constituent Assembly today resumed discussion of article 277, which seeks to enable the President to modify the financial arrangements between the provinces and the centre during an emergency.

Mr. Biswanath Das, former Premier of Orissa, opposing the article, said that neither the Union Powers Committee nor the Provincial Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly desired such drastic powers, as were proposed in article 277, being given to the President. There was a possibility of the section being misused if different political parties were in power in the centre and in the units.

He had had personal experience of such misuse of governmental power in Madras, where the Justice Party used to supersede local bodies mercilessly without rhyme or reason. What had been done in Madras by a certain party in regard to district boards and municipalities might be repeated by the centre in regard to the units. Even the old Section 93 did not contemplate the suspension of allocation of grants to the provinces from the centre. "I find neither reason nor justice in the article placed before us for approval".

Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad (Bihar) supporting the article, said, "At a time when there is an emergency, the whole constitution must be turned into a unitary constitution.

There must be a political reservoir of power somewhere at the centre to meet a grave emergency"

Mr. Kuladhar Chalia (Assam) described the provision as "very drastic" and expressed the fear that Assam might be the first victim of suspension of the constitution. If Communists from Burma infiltrated into the eastern frontier that might, under this article, give the centre a justification to stop allocations to Assam'.

"If we go on like this", he said, "we will make the provinces mere puppets in the hands of the centre".

Shreemati Durgabai (Madras), supporting the article, said it should not be forgotten, firstly, that the president meant the president acting on the advice of his cabinet: secondly, this power sought to be given to the president was only for the period of emergency, thirdly, this power would not exceed in any case the financial year, and fourthly, its exercise was subject to the intervention of parliament at any stage. It was not true that the article provided for the financial autocracy of the centre.

NEW FRANKENSTEIN

Mr. S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Mysore) also supported the article. During a period of emergency, he said, the security and safety of the entire country must be the sole responsibility of the centre and extraordinary powers must be given to the centre. The safety of India would be jeodardised if there were quarrels between the centre and provinces over financial adjustments during a period of grave emergency.

Mr. V. S. Sarvate (Madhya Bharat) said that the powers sought to be given to the president under article 277 were only a corollary to the emergency powers already sanctioned by the House. Not to pass article 277 would be like "providing a car but not providing the petrol".

Mr. B. Das (Orissa) said that article 277 would make the President of the Indian Union "a new Frankenstein, something like the South American Presidents who could usurp all powers, including financial, and starve the provinces".

He asked why the Finance Minister, who had been elected a member of the House, was not present to explain why he had advised the drafting committee to provide for such powers.

Article 277, Mr. Das said, "is a challenge to the democratic spirit of the future parliament. Do the members of the Drafting Committee think that parliament will not be patriotic enough to hand over in an emergency such powers to the President and the cabinet as are given by parliaments in other countries? I am sure that our future parliamentarians will be as good or as indifferent patriots as we all are at present".

The centre, said Mr. Das, was only the tax-collecting agency of the provinces. It was not giving charity to the provinces. Such "usurpation" of the provinces' rights, as the article contemplated, would not be allowed in any democratic country. Even now, he said, the standard of living of people in provinces like Orissa was much below that of the rest of India. The Central Government seemed to think that if they opened ladies' hospitals and men's hospitals in Delhi, the standard of health improved all over India.

"It is no use trying to frame an utopian constitution which can be upset by any president who is not a Gandhiite" he said. "And who knows that the Gandhiites will rule India all along", he asked.

AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

Dr. Ambedkar, in reply to the debate, said that the Provinces would be drawing upon the Centre, in the normal course, for contributions from the proceeds of incometax, a share of the Central excise and lastly certain grants and subventions the Article provided that it should be open to the President when an emergency had, been proclaimed to have the power to reallocate the proceeds of the incometax, the excise duties and the grants which the centre should be making to the provinces, and discretion was given to the President to modify the allocations.

ENFORCING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Dr. Ambedkar then moved a new Article replacing Article 280 relating to suspension of the rights to move the Courts for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, during the emergecies.

It reads: (1) where a proclamation of emergency is in operation, the President may by order declare that the right to move any Court for the Enforcement of such of the conferred by part 3 of this constitution as may be mentioned in the order and all proceedings pending in any Court for the enforcement of the rights so mentioned shall remain suspended for the period during which the proclamation is in force or for such shorter period as may be specified in the order.

(2) An order made as aforesaid may extend to the whole or any part of the territory of India.

(3) Every order made under Clause (1) of this Article shall as soon as may be after it is made be laid before each House of Parliament.

Dr. Ambedkar explained that clause 2 and 3 were new additions to the old Article. It was felt that notwithstanding the fact there might be an emergency, there need not be a universal suspension of the rights throughout the territory. Secondly, the original Article did not contain any provision permitting Parliament to have its say in the matter of any order issued by the President. It was felt that this power of suspension of the right of enforcement of the fundamental rights should not be left asbolutely unfettered in the hands of the president. Consequently, it was provided that any such order made by the president should be laid before the Parliament which would be free to take such action as it deemed fit.

Bitterly denouncing the provisions of the Article as moved by Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. H. V. Kamath (Central Provinces), said in a forty-five-minute speech, "by the whole of Chapter 11, particularly the Article before the House, we are seeking to lay the foundations of a totalitarian state, a police state completely opposed to all the principles that we have held aloft during the last few decades. It will be a state where the rights and liberties of millions of innocent men and women will be in jeopardy. If we get peace in that State, it will be the peace of the grave and the void of the desert. I pray to God to grant us wisdom to avert such a catastrophe".

INDEMNITY LEGISLATION

Prof. K. T. Shah moved an amendment proposing that the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of constitutional rights should not be suspended during times of emergency and that in the event of any cause of action arising in respect of any violation of the fundamental rights against any person or authority, parliament should enact an indemnity legislation in that behalf to indemnify the persons concerned.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, replying to the debate, said that the provisions contained in the clause as I have set forth deals with vital matters concerning the rights of the people. It is, therefore, proper that we ought to approach a subject of this sort not only with great caution, but also, I am prepared to say, with great emotion, because we have passed certain fundamental rights already, and we ought to be very careful as to the ways and means we adopt in curtailing them or suspending them. Therefore, my friends who have spoken against that article will, I hope, understand that I am in no sense an opponent of what they have said. In fact I respect their sentiments very much. All the same I am sorry to say that I do not find it possible for me to accept either any of the amendments which they have moved or the suggestions that they have made. I remain quite unconvinced, and at the same time I want to add, that I am no less fond of the fundamental rights than they are.

"The first question is whether in an emergency there should be suspension of the fundamental rights or there should be no suspension at all in other words, whether our fundamental rights should be absolute, never to be varied, never to be suspended, never to be abrogated, or whether our fundamental rights must be made subject to certain emergencies. I think I am right in saying that a large majority of the house realises the necessity of suspending these rights during an emergency. The only question is about the ways and means of doing it. The real question that we have to consider then is whether the power to suspend these fundamental rights should be vested absolutely in the president or whether they should be left to be determined by Parliament.

All amendments were either withdrawn or rejected. Dr. Ambedkar's proposition was declared carried amidst a chorus of "ayes".

The House adjourned till Monday.

RAZVI TRIAL

(Continued on Page 13.)

nor did witness ask Kasim Razvi to point out any specific article in the "Imroze" written against the policy of the Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen. After the "Police Action", witness said, his house was searched for arms. Witness was then in hiding. But no arms were recovered from his house. Witness did not know whether Abdul Munim Khan had any arms in his house.

Defence counsel asked witness whether there was any charge against him of murdering a labourer of Mushirabad. Witness replied that there never was any charge of murder against him.

With this the cross-examination of the approver Aseer came to an end.

Re-examined by Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, special prosecutor, witness said he was married and had three children.

The court at this stage put a few questions to witness.

Replying, witness said that when Abdul Munim Khan and Syed Mohsin Raza (accused) came to his house at night just before the murder, they were bareheaded but were wearing shoes.

Question: Is there any special mark on the sword?

Answer: I do not know.

Question: You have identified the sword exhibited in the court as the same that you saw Zamiruddin place in your drawing room. Do you say it is that particular sword?

Answer: I cannot say definitely that it is the same sword but there is every possibility that it might be the same sword.

Replying to other questions put by the Chairman of the Tribunal, witness said that at a big meeting of Muslims at Darussalam at which a sword, a casket and a copy of Quran Shariff were presented to Syed Kasim Razvi, witness read the address of welcome. Witness added that though it was estimated at the time that Rs. 7,000 had been collected for this purpose through subscriptions, in all probability only three or four thousand rupees were collected. Apart from the cost of the sword, silver casket and Quran Shariff, expenses were also incurred on other arrangements such as lighting, printing, publishing, propaganda tents, shamiana, furniture, etc.

Question: Was the sword left by Zamiruddin in your house on the night of the murder in its scabbard or without it?

Answer: It was in the scabbard

This concluded the examination of the approver.

The court adjourned till Monday.

MUSLIM MEMBERS OF C. A. VOTE FOR HINDUSTANI

"It Will Lead To Fusion Of Cultures"

CANVASSING INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE ASSEMBLY DEPLORED

NEW DELHI, August 20 (PTI).

MUSLIM members of the Constituent Assembly have urged the members of the Assembly to make Hindustani in either script—Devanagri and Urdu—the lingua franca of India. They suggest that if Hindustani is adopted "it is bound to lead to fusion of cultures for the ultimate good and prosperity of every section in India".

In a statement on the question of the national language, they say: "We, the Muslim members of the Constituent Assembly of India, are distressed at the way the question of language is being canvassed inside and outside the Assembly. Signatures are being obtained. Compromises and adjustments are being made in order that the cause of Hindi should be advanced. There is not the least doubt that the supporters of Hindi in Devanagari script are accentuated by sentiments of momentary political passions and prejudices as a result of the partition of India and are determined to destroy the Urdu script.

MAHATMA'S TIP

"Our illustrated leader Mahatma Gandhi had declared in the issue of the "Harijan", dated August 10, 1947 that 'the Congress must stand firm like a rock. It dare not give way on the question of the lingua franca of India. It cannot be Persianised Urdu or Sanskritised Hindi. It must be a beautiful blend of the two simple forms written in either script. Let us not turn away from the Urdu script."

"Today in sheer disregard of the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues and in violation of the declaration of the Congress, the protagonists of Hindi are unmindful of the stand they had taken before the partition of the country. We are fully conscious that in the present communal atmosphere, we are helpless but we assert that it is up to the members of the Constituent Assembly of India, most of whom are Congressmen, and particularly the Prime Minister of India, to rise to the occasion and be consistent with their past declarations.

"Hindustani in either script should be the lingua franca of India and if it is adopted, it is bound to lead to fusion of cultures for the ultimate good and prosperity of every section in India."

The signatories include Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. Nazi Ahmad, Mr. B. Pocker Sahib, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and Mr. Z. H. Lari.

Match Industry Faces Crisis

Raw Materials Problem Holds Up Expansion

BOMBAY, Aug. 19, (PTI): The Government of India, are understood to be making efforts to exploit the rich forest resources of the Andamans to feed India's match manufacturing industry.

The fifty-year old industry is now faced with the problem of adequate supply of quality match wood needed by it. The industry consumes over six million cubic feet of this type of wood, which forms the major raw material.

200 UNITS

About 200 match manufacturing units, spread all over the country, produce 40,000,000 gross boxes—practically working to their full capacity—leaving a small surplus for export to neighbouring countries. Of these units, five are completely mechanised, about 25 partially mechanised and the rest are still of the "cottage" type. Units of the last category are mostly in south India.

The industry has made phenomenal progress during the last 25 or 30 years, according to an official spokesman of the Government of India's Ministry of Industry and Supply. India depended on imports from Sweden and Japan for her requirements of matches till about 1921. A few years later with the establishment of new manufacturing units by Swedish firms and the protective tariffs given by the Government of India, the indigeneous industry became self-contained if not self-sufficient.

WAR HITS INDUSTRY

During the war years when the supply of matches fell short of the civilian demand, the Government of India introduced a system of price control to check profiteering and hoarding.

The industry suffered a great setback on the outbreak of the war, as the Andaman Islands, the main source of match wood for the industry, fell into the hands of the Japanese India's forest resources were tapped to the fullest extent.

PARTITION

The partition of India has not seriously affected the industry, according to the spokesman. Only one major unit and about six smaller units were lost to India, affecting 10 to 12 per cent of the total production.

Production of match boxes during the last three years has shown steady progress, the spokesman said. The industry has also contributed substantially to the Central revenues. Total production in the year 1946 was 25,561,060, in 1947: 27,943,050: and in 1948: 31,994,550 gross boxes.

The excise duty on matches has contributed nearly Rs. six and a half crores in 1948-49 to the Central budget.

LIMITING FACTOR

The spokesman said that the limiting factor in production was the adequate supply of suitable type of wood required by the industry. Efforts are being made by the Government to augment the supplies from the Andamans. He said that given adequate raw materials, the Indian match industry would be able to expand to a considerable extent, and leave a sizeable surplus for export, but he was doubtful if the industry could produce such quality matches as would capture overseas markets.

INDIA'S MORAL AID FOR NEPAL'S FREEDOM

Nepal National Congress Appeals To Nehru

LUCKNOW, August 19 (P.T.I.): Mr. D. R. Regmi, President of the Nepal National Congress today appealed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Government of India "for moral and material aid for the emancipation of the Nepalese people".

Mr. Regmi who was addressing a press conference said "By material aid, I do no mean that India will send her army to Nepal as she did in Hyderabad and settle the political affairs prevailing there. The moral force at the disposal of Pandit Nehru is immense, we are only looking towards him for deliverance. If he exercises his personal and Governmental influence for the sacred cause of liberty in Nepal, a great battle for the emancipation of the Nepalese people will be won".

Searches And Arrests In Poona

POONA, Aug. 20, (UPI): It is reliably learnt that the Poona police secured today nine handgrenades in a search of two houses, situated in the eastern part of the city.

It is further learnt that two persons have been arrested in this connection, and further police enquiries are proceeding.

It is not known as to why these handgrenades were kept by these persons.

REDS DEMONSTRATE IN CITY JAIL

Squads Of Policemen Rushed: Order Restored

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SQUADS of armed policemen were rushed to the Arthur Road Jail at noon today, on receipt of an S.O.S. from Capt. V. Nanjappa, newly appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Home Department Government of Bombay, apprehending a riot by Communist prisoners detained in the Jail.

It is stated that trouble started at 10 A.M. when Captain Nanjappa went there on a routine check-up. As he was passing in front of the cells where the Communists are detained, they started shouting at him.

"You are the killers of the Sabarmati Detenus", they shouted. As Capt. Nanjappa tried to pacify them, they broke out into a violent demonstration, shouting, screaming and Capt. Nanjappa was forcibly prevented from entering the block where the cells are situated.

The gate of the block was closed, and Mr. Nanjappa did not enter. The prison guards intervened and were able to restore order in a quarter of an hour.

All the same, considering the pattern of Communist disturbances in other jails all over the country Capt. Nanjappa got into touch with the Home Department, which in its turn alerted the city police headquarters.

By noon, squads of armed police headed by officers in jeeps with wireless equipment were camped in front of the jail gates, ready for all contingencies.

Inquiries made on the spot by our reporters, late in the afternoon, showed that despite some tension, all was quiet inside the jail.

In the afternoon Capt. Nanjappa came to the Secretariat and gave a personal account of what transpired in the jail, to Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay. The Home Secretary and the Commissioner of Police were also present.

No Eastern Bloc Without India

LONDON, Aug. 19, (PTI-Reuter): The idea of establishing an Eastern Bloc on close grouping of countries in the Middle and Near East has been generally welcomed in these countries, according to P.T.I. Reuter despatches.

But many countries do not favour any bloc which would leave out India or give any suggestion of a spiritual or religious alliance.

Recently, Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman, President of the All-Pakistan Muslim League, said in Karachi that he considered Pakistan was part of the Middle East and advocated a conference to discuss plans for the establishment of an "Islamistan" or a close grouping of all Muslim countries of the Middle East, including Pakistan.

He hoped soon to tour Iran, Iraq, Syria, the Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and possibly the Yemen, to test views in these countries to his proposal.

Local reaction is against excluding India.

INDIA'S GOVERNORS ON WORLD BANK AND I. M. F.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

Sir B. Rama Rau, Governor, Reserve Bank, has been appointed India's Governor on the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Shri Chintaman D. Deshmukh continues to be India's Governor on the International Monetary Fund.

At the forthcoming annual meeting of the Board of Governors of these institutions in Washington, the Indian delegation will consist of Shri B. Rama Rau, Shri Chintaman D. Deshmukh, Shri B. K. Nehru and Shri J. V. Joshi.

Transfer Of Chandernagore

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20 (PTI)—M. Coste-Floret, French Minister for the Overseas Territories, said here today that the transfer of Chandernagore to the Indian Union was expected to take place within the next few weeks. M. Floret arrived in Calcutta this morning by air from Saigon on his way back to Paris.

During his talks here with Mr. Deben Dash, President of the Chandernagore Administrative Council and Municipal Assembly M. Floret also informed Mr. Dash that a draft treaty covering the transfer was now under preparation in Paris in consultation with the Indian Ambassador there, and as soon as the draft treaty had been finalised, steps would be taken to effect the transfer. The transfer might take place, even before the treaty was finally approved by the French parliament which would meet for its next session on September 18, he added.

CHARGES AGAINST MADRAS MINISTERS

Two Sets Of Reports To Working Committee

MADRAS, Aug. 20 (PTI)—Mr. P.S. Kumaraswami Raja Premier of Madras, who left here tonight on a ten-day tour of the Southern districts, said that he would finalise his report on his investigation into the charges against some Ministers after his return, and send it to the Congress Working Committee.

There was, therefore, no possibility of the report, being ready in time for the Working Committee's forthcoming meeting on August 23.

According to the Working Committee's resolution, the Madras Premier's "factual report" and Mr. Prakasam's remarks would be considered by a sub-committee of the Working Committee, consisting of Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The Raja-Prakasam investigation today lasted seven hours, the longest since its commencement on August 3.

At the conclusion of the sitting Mr. Prakasam said that as far as he was concerned, the investigation work was practically over. However, either himself or his nominee would puruse some more files relating to a few minor charges on Monday, when his report would be completed.

The U.P.I. learns that two sets of reports, one by the Premier and the other by the complainants, would be submitted to the Congress Executive.

It is also gathered that some more charges against two or three other Ministers also have been made, but it is not known whether these fresh charges would be included in the present inquiry.

Stop Press

R.M.O. MURDER CASE ACCUSED EXECUTED

MADRAS, Aug. 20, (UPI): Kasi and Das, former employees of the General Hospital, who had been sentenced to death in the General Hospital R.M.O. Murder Case, were executed this morning. Their bodies were handed over to their relatives.

MOSCOW NOTE TO BELGRADE

MOSCOW, Aug. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Russia today warned Yugoslavia that she "would be forced to take more effective measures" to defend the rights of Soviet citizens, who it was alleged were "inhumanly" persecuted in Yugoslavia. Tass, official Soviet news agency, today published the text of a note sent from Moscow to the Yugoslav Government on August 18 describing a Yugoslav note as "false and politically groundless".

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED

NAIROBI (Kenya), Aug. 20, (PTI-Reuter): The Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchelly today communited the death sentence passed on a 22-year-old Indian woman, Mrs. Teja Singh, for the murder of her father-in-law by shooting.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Mechanical and Electrical Graduate to work as Chief Engineer in Electric Supply Undertaking in Bihar. Salary 325-20-525 plus free furnished quarter. At least 5 years practical experience of 460 volts 3 wire D.C. Diesel Power Station, maintaining and Overhauling of Diesel Engines upto 400 BHP or more and of Mains and Cables necessary. Candidate with knowledge of erection of engines will be preferred. On appointment the candidate will have to join atonce. Selected candidate will have to appear for interview at his own expense. Apply to Box No. 5511 "Bombay Chronicle."

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For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros., Keseri Bagh, Amritsar. 1045

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists throughout India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Salary Rs. 250/- per month. Apply sharp: J. B. Thomas & Co., Kanpur. 5318

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Wanted immediately One second-hand or new, 400 KVA 3000/400 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles Transformer. Write with full particulars and price to Box No. 5469, "Bombay Chronicle"

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Brand new Shaping Machines, Band-saws, Circular-Saws and other plywood and wood working machines Ready delivery. Kundan Machines Ltd., Ludhiana. 1061

For HIGH CLASS Surgical Instruments,

BEST QUALITY SCISSORS.

And other cutlery goods, kindly write to:— **M/S. EMPIRE SURGICAL CORPORATION** (Manufacturers) Uttarpara NEW CALCUTTA

GOLD IN SUIT CASE LINING

Arab Smugglers Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Customs seized 500 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 50,000 from three Arabs who arrived from Basrah by a T.W.A. plane which landed at the Santa Cruz Air-Port at 2-30 a.m. today

The gold was secreted in the lining of three leather suit-cases which the Arabs carried as part of their luggage.

The Arabs have been detained for questioning.

Youth Poisoned Of Country Medicine

A 20-year old youth who was fed up with his six year old stomach ailment, had tried in vain all medicines and finally followed a "free" advice it is stated as a friend, and found himself poisoned. He died later

Ishar Bairaj, a young resident of the B.D.D. Chawls, No. 6, was suffering from some stomachache for over six years.

He tried all medicines and cures, but his obstinate stomach trouble did not leave him. On August 11, a person from his native place suggested him to take "nil tota" a country medicine

No sooner did he taken it than he began vomitting. He was rushed to hospital by his brother. He expired on Friday night. His stomach wash has been sent to the Chemical Analyser for report.

STOCK BROKER O' FORGERY CHARGE

BOMBAY Saturday.

Kanchanlal Nanabhai Marfatia, described as a stock broker and declared defaulter, was arrested by the Bombay City Police yesterday on charge of committing forgery and cheating the Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 5,000 by issuing a false cheque.

Producing the accused before Mr T.S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court today, the Police stated that Marfatia had an account with the Bullion Exchange Branch of the Bank of India from 1941 to 1943. When he had closed his account with the Bank, he did not return to the Bank the cheques remaining with him.

On August 1, 1949, Marfatia is alleged to have given a cheque to J. P. Bhansal, whom he had owed Rs. 12,500 in share business, drawn by R. G. Shah in favour of H. C. Joshi. The cheque was for an amount of Rs. 5,000 and the amount was said to be a part of repayment of debt owed by Marfatia to Bhansal.

The accused was released on bail of Rs. 10,000 by the Magistrate.

ROBBED AT POINT OF KNIFE

Incident On Mahatma Gandhi Road

A lone pedestrian on his way home to Apollo Street from Dhobi Talao late last night had an adventure to face just when he was opposite the statue of Queen Victoria on Mahatma Gandhi Road.

Shantaram Mahadeo and Francis Almeida are alleged to have robbed him at the point of a knife a fountain pen valued at Rs. 53 and cash amount of Rs. 13. Both the suspects were arrested later in the night by a policeman on duty there, when they were about to make good their escape.

According to the police, both Shantaram and Almeida approached Dias and demanded from him whatever money he had in his possession. When Dias refused, Shantaram took out a knife from his pocket and threatened him. Meanwhile Almeida is alleged to have removed a fountain pen worth about Rs. 53 and cash amount Rs. 13 which the complainant was carrying in his person. Both the suspects are also stated to have threatened Dias with dangerous consequences if he called for police help by creating a scene there.

After the two suspects had gone their way, Dias raised an alarm which attracted the attention of a few pedestrians and a policeman on duty in the vicinity. Both the suspects, who were about to escape, were then taken into custody

Both the suspects were produced before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, at Esplanade Court today. They were enlarged them on bail.

Pilgrim Robbed Of Rs. 1,200

A Muslim pilgrim, on his way to Mecca was robbed off of Rs. 1,200 when he was taking his bath at a public water tap.

It was stated that the pilgrim came to Bombay some time ago to proceed to Mecca. Yesterday, he went to Char Null to take a bath. He kept his 'kurta' on a nearby box. After finishing his bath, he found that Rs. 1,261-6 kept in the 'kurta' was missing. It was alleged that Chhidda Bhima took out the money from the 'kurta' and handed it over to Nissar Ahmed Jumma. Both the accused were subsequently arrested by the Police.

Mr. M. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Court, remanded the accused to Police custody.

Stabbing Outrage

A Muslim was stabbed to death by an unknown assailant yesterday evening near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Office, opposite Churchgate Station.

The cause of the outrage is not known. The assailant is still at large. The case is being investigated by the Esplanade Police.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20 (PTI): Mr. P. R. Puri, General Manager of the Delhi Transport Service, the majority of whose employees have been on strike since August 10, told pressmen here today that the service would be normal from Monday next

BOMBAY TO HAVE 500 NEW THREE-SEATER TAXIS

Hundred Auto-Rikshaws As Supplementary Conveyance

9 ANNAS PER MILE FOR 4-SEATERS AND 6 ANNAS FOR 3-SEATERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FIVE hundred new three-seater taxis, and a hundred two-seater auto-rickshaws, will be put on the roads of Bombay city, within the next few months.

This decision was taken at a meeting of the Provincial Transport Authority, held at the Bombay Secretariat, this afternoon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, presided.

Bombay has at present 1,400 four-seater taxis and the plan is to raise the number of taxes to 2000.

Considering the shortage of public transport in the City, the Government has already restored the cut in the petrol ration to taxis.

9-ANNAS PER MILE

The charge per mile will be 9 annas for four-seater taxis, 6 annas for three-seater taxis and 4 annas for auto-rickshaws.

Lighter taxis and auto-rickshaws, will also be introduced in other urban areas, and, if the experiment is proved to be successful their use will be further popularised.

The scarcity of metres is causing some headache to Government, as otherwise, it is their intention to have metres for taxis in all parts of the province. As more meters are available this measure will be strictly enforced.

GOODS TRANSPORT

The meeting at which Mr. D. D. Sathe, the Provincial Transport Authority was also present is said to have decided to allow "Goods Transport" from one region to another, which was not permitted hitherto.

It also reviewed the progress of State Transport and discussed the petrol situation in the province.

The meeting decided to appeal to the Centre for an extra quota of 15 lakhs of gallons of petrol in addition to the present quota of 76 lakhs of gallons per quarter, allotted to the province. The 15 lakh increase was demanded in the nature of restoration of the extra quota which had already been granted but withdrawn.

PETROL REQUIREMENTS

It was pointed out that if the province's transport problem had to be tackled successfully, its minimum requirements of 91 lakhs of gallons of petrol must be met.

With regard to the implementation of the State Transport scheme, which has been going on as per schedule, the meeting, it was learnt, decided to run 124 buses on the Nasik route by the end of this year. Belgaum and Dharwar will have 182 buses by the first quarter of the next year and Broach and Surat will have 73 buses by the same period. Kanara will have 51 buses by 1951.

The case of Ratnagiri will receive special attention as after the closure of the steamer service during the monsoon this district is only accessible by road transport.

Alleged Cheating Of Film Company Director

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shantilal Motichand Jhaveri, who allegedly cheated a Managing Director of a film company was arrested by the Police today.

It was stated that Dr. Miss L. Nowroji, Managing Director of the Lotus Art Production was in need of money for financing a picture. Twenty days back, she met one Ramanlal who promised to raise a loan for the company. Then, she was introduced to one Ratilal, who agreed to give a loan of Rs. 50,000

She was asked to bring two stamp bonds of Rs. 1,000, in the name of Shantilal Motichand Jhaveri. Shantilal took the bonds to prepare the draft agreement.

Since then, he and his alleged accomplices, Ratilal and Ramanlal disappeared. Dr. Nowroji made inquiries at the General Stamp Office and found that Shantilal had applied for the refund of the bonds. She immediately contacted the Police who kept watch at the Stamp Office. Shantilal did not turn up on Thursday to take the refund, but came today when he was arrested by the Police. Ramanlal and Ratilal are still at large.

The accused was bailed out by Mr. M. Nasrullah, Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Court today.

DESH SEVAK PARTY CHIEF AT CALCUTTA

Believer In Leftist Unity

CALCUTTA, August 20, (PTI): Sardar Mohan Singh, formerly of I.N.A. and founder President of the Desh Sewak Party, East Punjab, arrived here today. He was given a reception on arrival at Howrah station by representatives of various Leftist parties, the Sikh Gurdwara, the Akali Dal and several other organisations.

Sardar Mohan Singh told pressmen that he was a believer in leftist unity and added: "I would repeat what Netaji Subhas once said,—"All power to Indian masses—all power to the united Indian masses."

LUCKNOW, Aug. 20 (PTI): The U. P. Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 May shortly be repealed if a proposal now under consideration of the United Provinces Government is adoped, it was learnt today. The Criminal Tribes' numerical strength is said to be fifteen lakhs in the province

From FRIDAY, 26th

The PET of the P-U-B-L-I-C **REHANA**

in the MOST DYNAMICALLY VIVACIOUS ROLE of her career in

I. A. Patel Productions' Purposeful Social

CHANDA KI CHANDNI

with JAIRAJ, VEERA, TIWARI

Director: DWARKA KHOSLA Music: GYAN DUTT

From FRIDAY Next 26th Aug. at

EXCELSIOR

3-30, 6-30, 9-30

Ad. Booking from Sun. 21st 9-30 to 1 & 2 to 7 p.m.

MINERVA

3-30, 6-30, 9-30

Sat. Sun. Mat. 12-30

Booking from Mon. 22nd 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

A JAISINH Release

Bandits Offer To Return Aga Khan Jewels For A Price

CASABLANCA, August 19, (PTI-Reuter): Police here today accepted the conditions of an unknown correspondent who wrote to a Moroccan newspaper offering to return jewels stolen rom the Begum Aga Khan in Canhes on August 3, in exchange for 18,200 pounds in rewards.

The correspondent, who signed himself "I.F.F.R.M." said most of the 200,000 pounds worth of jewels were "in our hands".

The newspaper turned the letter over to the police.

At their request, the following announcement was published today: "I.F.F.R.M.—Please contact Divisional Commissioner Casablanca. Conditions accepted."

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Bill Before Senate

WASHINGTON, August 19 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Bill to erect a memorial to the Indian leader in Washington was expected to come before the United States Senate for approval within the next 10 days.

The Bill has already been approved by the House of Representatives.

A Joint Senate House Committee today recommended that the Senate Committee report the Bill favourably to the Senate. The Bill was sponsored by Representative Emmanuel Celler, of New York, and received approval of the House of Representatives on July 14.

It must receive Senate approval and President Truman's signature before it can become effective.

1,100 Houses Collapse: 11 Killed In Etawah

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, August 20: Eleven inches of rain fell in Etawah continuously for 32 hours, killing 11 men and injuring many. One thousand one hundred houses collapsed all schools are closed with a view to providing shelter to thousands of homeless persons. Many persons are livink in dharmashalas and exhibition stalls. Water is flowing all round the city.

Enormous loss has occurred to kharif crops. Similar reports are pouring in from villages. The Ganga level at Kanpur touched 373-feet mark, three feet below the highest flood-level last year, but the level is still rising.

U. S. Ambassador To Netherlands Resigns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPA):—The White House today announced the resignation of Herman Baruch as Ambassador to the Netherlands.

The effective date was left open pending Baruch's return to the United States.

MEHWASSI TENURE TO BE ABOLISHED

Govt. To Sponsor New Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bill to abolish the Mehwassi tenure in Bombay Province has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of August 19.

The Mehwassi tenure obtains in 21 villages of the Kalol talukas of Panch Mahals district. In the Maratha period, the continual state of warfare resulted in the country being classified into peaceful (rasti) and troubled (Mehwassi). The trouble was mainly caused by Koli freebooters and some Rajput chiefs, who maintained a hold on the neighbourhood by terror and force. Whatever might have been their rights and privileges in the pre-British or early British period, the position of the Panch Mahals Mehwassdars has become one of contractual relationship between them and the Government by the execution of agreements since 1887-88. The agreements executed by the Mehwassdars are to expire on July 31, 1955. They hold those villages on payment of 'Ankda' (lump sum) to the Government by way of remuneration, they enjoy Mehwassi profits based on exemption from land revenue and profits from unassessed waste. In the context of the modern administration the Government does not require the agency of the Mehwasdars to collect revenue on its behalf. The Mehwasdars are intermediaries who have outlived their utility. It has, therefore, decided to abolish this tenure.

WASTE LANDS

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for abolition of the tenure with all its incidents. Every Mehwasdar in respect of the lands in his possession and every registered occupant in respect of the lands in his possession are recognized as occupants within the meaning of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (clause 4). All waste lands whether assessed or unassessed and all other property referred to in section 37 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code in such villages which are not the property of individuals, etc., are to be the property of the Crown (clause 5). Provision has been made for compensation payable to Mehwasdar or any person for the exstinguishment or modification of any rights in the Mehwassi villages (Sub-clauses (2) to (3) of clause (6). Sub-clauses (5) and (6) of clause 6 and clauses 7 and 8 provide for filing an appeal to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal against the Collectors' award. Lastly, clause 9 empowers the Provincial Government to make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

Strikers Clash With Police

HELSINKI, Aug. 20, (PTI-Reuter): Striking timber floaters, whose gun clash with police brought troops to keep order in the woodpulp part of Kemi, West Finland, faced dismissal unless they returned to work today.

In the south, 600 dockers volunteered to resume work today at the Port of Hangoe, where the Social Democratic Government, fighting a countrywide Communist led strike offensive, assigned a special police guard to protect them from pickets.

The drift back to work at Kemi continued last night, but the situation elsewhere was reported unchanged.

Five striking unions—representing transport, provisions, forestry, timber floaters and building workers—will be expelled from the Finance trades union federation unless they order their men back to work by midnight on Tuesday.

This decision by the federation, led by seven Social Democrats ahd five Communists, holds out the prospect of a complete split of organised labour into two rival camps.

Jute Goods Quotas

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

The Government of India has decided to allot quotas of 2,000 tons and 50 tons for Denmark and Somalia (Italian Somaliland) respectively for the half-year ending December 25, 1949.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, August 20, (PTI-Reuter): A tentative move made last week by several houses to put buying rates of bills higher now appears to have met general approval with official sources giving authoritive backing. Bank bills three months are now quoted at a flat rate of eleven-sixteenths. Contrary to expectations an acute shortage credit was experienced towards the week-end when the monthly Milk Marketing Board disbursements failed to bring the desired ease and it was apparent that heavier-than-usual weekly tax payments caught the banks unawares. With bills to pay for, there was an inevitable scramble to find fresh accommodation with most banks being neither willing lenders nor purchasers of the bills and the market was forced to sell a fair number of short-dated bills to a special buyer before the books could be balanced.

The Bank of England return revealed a marked contraction of public demand for currency with a fall around £11.8 million in active note circulation.

Applications for £200 million treasury bills totalled £287,405,000 of which £200 million was allotted at an average rate of ten shillings five decimal six four pence per cent. Next week £220 million Treasury Bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts nil.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, August 20.

Cotton Sind NT 89, Punjab 289, F 90, LSS 89, Four F 85. Steadier for old crop owing good enquiry on Japan account.

Spot sales 1,200 bales mostly of 289, F and NT cottons. New crop business 900 bales at 86-8 to 78 for October-November deliveries.

Exports 640 for Barcelona.

Cottonseeds NT Ready 8-4. November 7-3-6. Steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Buying interest lacking and there has been increased selling pressure upon Karachi Electrics, Mohamaddi Steamships, Orient Airways and Valika Textiles, quotations for which are lower over the week. India been seller of provincial loans.

INDORE SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE CITY, August 20.

Saturdays closing quotations on Indore Share Bazar:—

Indore Malwa 112, Hukamchand Mill 468, Bhandari Mill 615, Vinod Mill 315, Kalyan Mill 84, Kalyan Mill Preference 89, Rajkumar Mill 92, Indore Bank 52.

On Indore Badasarafa Association Forward Silver Opened 160-4, Highest 160-15, Lowest 159-4, Closed at 160-14.

On Indore Bullion Exchange Forward Gold this settlement Opened 114-8, Highest 114-10, Lowest 114-7, Closed at 114-7. Lack of speculative support and unfavourable Bombay advices were responsible for easy tone in the market today. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range both in Silver and Gold.

REDUCTION OF SUGAR PRICES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

Important decisions are reported to have been reached by the Central Government today to combat the present high prices of sugar. Among the measures which the Provincial Governments have been advised to take immediately are to make an early announcement of the lower prices of sugarcane and sugar for the coming season, which have already been communicated to them.

Simultaneously, with a view to increase sugar production next year, all sugar factories will be asked to start crushing early in this season and not later than November 15 in any case. Provincial Governments on their part are to give all assistance to factories to maximise their crushing.

Improvement In Cotton Marketing

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

The Cotton Marketing Committee appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to suggest ways and means of improving the marketing of cotton has addressed provincial and State Governments and some organisations dealing with cotton for their views on the improvement of cotton marketing in the country. Institutions and individuals interested in the subject who wish to offer their views, are advised to send their opinions to the Secretary, Cotton Marketing Committee, Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, 'F' Block, New Delhi, so as to reach him by September 15, 1949.

COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE

COLOMBO, Aug. 20.

Market quiet. Transactions Teas.

Agra Ouvahs 14

Arraennes y0-1/2.

Dickoyas 14.

Estates of Uva 18-1/2

Galleboddes 9-1/2.

Girindi Elias 6-3/4.

High Forests 21.

Naha Uvas 36.

Midfords 7.

Nahavillas 19.

Oonoogaloyas 12.

Richlands 19-1/4.

Robgills 11-1/2.

Tonacombes 11-1/2.

Uva Highlands 31-1/2.

Uvakellies 160.

TEA CUM RUBBERS

Hunuwellas 17-1/4 plus brokerage.

Kandyan Hills 11-1/2

Kuttapitiyas 7-1/4.

Neuchatels 11-10-3/4.

Opalgallas 6-1/4.

Rakwanas 7-3/4.

Talangawellas 9-1/2.

Talgaswellas 17-1/2.

Warraiapollas 6.

Wellanduras 26-1/2.

RUBBERS

Kalutara Rubbers 4.

Kelani Rubbers 3.

Langat Rivers 7.

Mentennes 2.

Pangallas 2-3/4.

COMMERCIALS

A. and E. Motor Transport.

B. C. C.s 12.

Browns 17-1/2.

Cargills 71-4 71-2.

Cocoanut Industries 15.

Colombo Apothe Aries 81-2.

Colombo Hotels 110.

Hunters 12.

Millers 7.

Nuwara Eliya Hotels 6.

Rowlands 18.

Walker and Grigs 3-1/2.

Cocoanuts Arcadias 12.

Cocoanut Estates of Erak 3.

Perak Rivers 11.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 12th August:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Barrowings from banks	27,52,55,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	371,78,46,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(1) Borrowings from banks	12,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	268,88,25,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	30,23,54,000
(ii) Aupee Coin	2,20,90,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	68,71,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	87,55,56,000
Advances in India	411,64,15,000
Bills discounted in India	14,81,00,000

The Independence Day "Mushaira"-Poets' Gathering—was held in the Saboo Siddiq Hall, Shepherd Road, Bombay, under the Presidentship of A'llama Ahmad Shubaili, when well-known Urdu poets celebrated the Independence Day. Photo shows from left to right sitting on chairs Mr. Raisuddin Fareedi, Abdullah Nasir, Mr. Badr Jilali, B.A., former editor "Madina", Bijnore (U.P.), A'llama Ahmad Shubaili, president. (5) Rehmad Luckhnowi (6) Mr. Ghulam Ahmad Arzoo. Behind standing in the first row on the right is Mr. Mohammed Abdur Rahman Editor "Qaumi Awaz."

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY August 20.

The local Share Bazar was officially closed The general sentiment was bullish and privately Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs 1375 to Rs. 1380/- and Indian Irons around Rs. 27.-

Later Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1370 and Indian Iron at Rs. 26-12.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, August 20.

The produce market was Steady today with further improvements in prices Quotations were as under:—

Groundnuts Khandesh	44	4	0
Groundnuts Madras	43	8	0
Groundnuts Bold	43	8	0
Groundnuts Oil	24	12	0
Castorseeds	28	4	0
Linseed	32	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, August 20.

Forward trading will commence from tomorrow and the market is kept open from 9-16 a.m to 10-30 a.m

The market was fairly steady today. Ready Silver opened at Rs 161/3 and improved at Rs. 161/14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114/12 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs 74/12

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	161 12 0
Ready Gold	114 8 0
Sovereigns	74 8 0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY. August 20.

In the absence of official forward business, there was nothing to note. Privately September was quoted at Rs. 625/26, February at Rs 598/99 and May at Rs. 585/86

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 595 cent points below New York October at Fxchange rate 331

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 19

Karnak November	58.18 – 18
Karnak January	55.85 – 20
Karnak March	55.5b – 15
Ashmouni August	46.63 – 46
Ashmouni October	46.98 – 44
Ashmouni December	46.78 – 50

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Aug. 19

	Bales.
Exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1948 to 18th Aug. 1949	581,456
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1948 to 18th August, 1949	1,187,374
Same period last year	1,106,704
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th August, 1949	370,296
Same time last year	987,151

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON

New Crop Months Steady On Weevil Complaints

NEW YORK, August 19.

The cotton market fluctuated irregularly in quiet dealings on Friday with the heaviness in nearby months contracting with the steadiness in new crop deliveries. Slight hedge oerings in nearbys met with indifferent trade demand.

Cotton textile mills and rubber tyre manufacturers bought on a scale-down basis. Experts believed manufacturers were postponing the expected large scale purchases of spot cotton in anticipation of lower prices when the new crop movement gets under way.

The crop news has highlighted with an increasing number of weevil complaints. One private survey said infestations were the heaviest in 10 to 15 years. Most observers think the southern half of Alabama, Georgia and Eastern part of Carolina will not produce more than 70 per cent of last year's crop.

The session opened two to eight lower. Prices closed 11 to 13 higher.

Closing prices included:

Delivery	Pr. Close	Opening	High	Low	Close
October	29.96	29.89	29.95	29.84	29.86—86
December	29.92	29.90	29.94	29.85	29.87
March	29.88	29.81	29.93	29.81	29.83
May	29.80	29.74	29.85	29.74	29.76
July	29.15	29.03	29.24	29.15	29.15
October	27.21	27.16	27.39	27.13	27.32
December	27.10	27.04	27.28	27.18	27.23
NEW ORLEANS					
October	29.86	92.81	29.89	29.70	29.82
December	29.85	29.79	29.88	29.76	29.80
March	29.82	29.77	29.85	29.77	29.78
May	29.71	29.68	29.77	2965	29.67
July	29.03	29.00	29.14	29.00	29.06
October	27.14	27.11	27.31	27.09	27.26
December	27.03	.....	27.19	27.10	27.13

Spot Cotton, New York 31.80—26. Spot Cotton New Orleans 30.75—15.

LONDON STOCK

LONDON, Aug. 19.

2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	£71-1/2
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	£96
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	£107/14
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	£94-1/4
Chartered Bank of India	£10-5/6
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Lon. Red.	£36-1/2
National Bank of India	£33-3/4

Transactions on the London stock exchange are officially placed at 4,703.

LONDON EXCHANGES

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.

September	1.98-1/4
December	2.03-1/4
March	2.04-7/8
May	2.01-3/8

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Silver spot and forward both	43-1/2d
Gold bars fine per ounce	£8/12/3
London exportable sterling area silver	57 to 58d

NEW YORK RUBBER PRICES

NEW YORK, August 19.

Rubber futures snapped back after a shaky start on Friday regaining equilibrium in the face of rumours that sterling devaluation may be forced before the International Monetary Conferences next month.

Wall Street speculative buying and week-end covering revealed a sold out market after the noon hour.

The late upswing was aided by the sharp rise in automobile production and predictions that the August vehicle output would top the pre-war record.

Trade reports said that the July consumption of natural and synthetic by domestic manufacturers dropped about 14,000 tons below the June level which was also temporarily upsetting.

The subsequent opinion was that the effect of the consumption decline was exaggerated in view of the rising auto production rate and the fact that the decline was caused partly by vacation shut-downs and was expected and discounted.

Despite the activity in futures, the spot market was neglected.

The market closed four to eight higher. There were 267 sales. The spot was 16-1/2 cents nom.

NEW YORK PEPPER DULL

NEW YORK, Aug. 19

Spot black pepper was very dull and no business was reported done. Dealers and grinders were bidding at 134 cents for spot and 134 for September-October delivery with sellers offering spots at 137 and 133 for September-October delivery.

Following are to-day's closing prices: Spot 1.34 bid, September 1.36 asked, October 1.34 nominal, December 1.28 nominal, January 1.20 bid, March, 1.03 nominal, May 0.94 nominal. White pepper spot 1.80 asked.

LONDON PEPPER STEADY

LONDON, Aug. 19

The Pepper market was very quiet but steady. Malabar afloat is quoted at 830 shillings hundredweight. August shipment is offered at 815 shillings and a buyer of September at 805 shillings cwt., cif basis ports. Black lampong August shipment is offered cheaper at 8 shillings 2 pence pound but white muntok and sarawak held steady at 9 shillings pound cif basis ports.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Aug. 19

The pepper market to-day was active and quotations lost further ground in the absence of buying interest. Black lampog is now quoted at 385 and white muntok at 487 dollars per ...ical ex-godown.

CHICAGO GRAINS

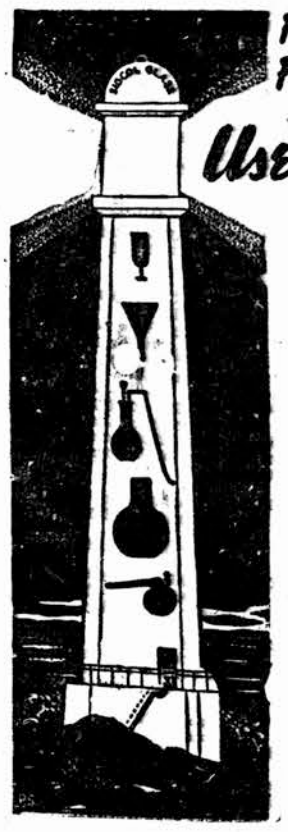
CHICAGO, Aug. 19

After initial irregularity, prices declined sharply under increased profit-taking and local selling on technical grounds. Prices steadied at times on reports of steady cash markets but the upturns met renewed selling pressure which disclosed a limited commercial demand.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

U.S. price of foreign silver ..... 71-1/2 cents



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EXPECTATION OF INCREASED HEDGE SELLING IN N.Y. COTTON

Widespread Confusion Over Farm Legislation

NEW YORK, August 19.

Cotton worked irregularly lower with fardistant deliveries bearing the brunt of pressure reflecting widespread confusion over the farm legislation for the next crop currently pending in Congress. The favourable weekly weather report and expectation of increased hedging when the crop starts to move in volume brought out some selling pressure. While weather news has been mainly favourable, private reports continue to stress spreading weevil infestation in the cotton belt.

In connection with the recent increased mill buying it is pointed out that mills need early ginned cotton urgently because they have reduced old-crop stocks sharply. This was followed by increased buying of cotton textiles which resulted in a tight spot situation with prices well above futures level. This also led to a sharp contraction in hedging operations in futures.

The export market remains quiet as foreign buyers continue to hold off pending expansion in new crop marketings as well as hopes for lower prices. One of the high lights during the week was the granting of 20,000,000 dollars of cotton credit to France which dealers estimate will cover more than 100,000 bales.

WORTH STREET CLOTH FIRM

NEW YORK, August 19, (UPA): Cotton goods merchants on Friday reported a firmer price situation with print cloth and yarn fabrics still holding the main attention.

Converters and other consumers were uneasy over the growing scarcity of offerings for spot and nearby deliveries to extend commitments into the fourth quarters.

Some sellers reported they had nothing to offer earlier than the November shipment.

The basic 80 square four yard print was quoted to 18-3/4 cents for spot goods where available while November/December deliveries brought 18-1/4 cents. Some dealers noted evidence of consumer price resistance.

In bagging materials, Osnaburgs met with better demand from consumers substituting cotton number for relatively high priced burlap constructions.

NEW YORK STOCK PRICES

NEW YORK, August 19, (UPA): Reaction set in on Friday to the mid-week advance on the stock market and prices declined on all fronts. The volume declined to 840,000 shares.

Traders were inclined to shrug off today's softness as technical reaction after the mid-week surge. At the close the industrial average was 181.16.

Wall Street circles based their confidence in the outlook on continued bright business pace. Steels fluctuated and rails were week.

A total of 1,006 issues was traded: 292 advanced, 444 declined and 270 remained unchanged.

Fifty issues reached new highs, one new low.

The turnover in bonds came to 2,460,000 dollars.

Curb sales amounted to 280,000.

NEW YORK CLOSING STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Aug. 19

Texas Gulf Sulphur .... ex div	64 5/8
Tidewater Oil	23 1/4
Timken Roller Bearing	39 7/8
Union Carbide	40 1/4
U. S. Industrial Chemical bid	25 1/2
U. S. Gypsum	correct 96
U. S. Steel preference	133 1/2
Western Union 'A'	14
West Pennsylvania Electric ..	23 3/4
Youngstown Sheet and Tube ..	63 1/2
Aluminium Corp	51
American Cyanamid	44 5/8
American Gas and Electric .	45 3/8
Brazilian Traction	17 3/4
Consolidated gas of Baltimore	66
Louisiana Land	23
Baltimore and Ohio (BID) ..	9 1/8

NEW YORK COPRA PRICES

NEW YORK, August 19, (UPA): Copra handlers reported sales for first half September at 180 dollars per short ton cif Pacific with sellers holding prompt material at 190 dollars per ton.

In cocoanut oil August material was sold at 17 cents per pound. The last reported sale for September was at 15 cents.

Crushers held October material at 14-1/2, October/November at 13-1/2 fob mills.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH INDIAN CRICKET?

Why Haven't We Won A Single Test?

★

BY G. B. MALKANI

WHEN Douglas Jardine, at the end of his England Team's triumphant tour of India, told the world that India would need another decade to be able to beat England or any other cricketing country, most Indians shrugged their shoulders and did not take him seriously.

"Jardine is too much puffed up with his victories against Australia and India", we thought.

That was in 1933.

Since then we have played 16 tests against three countries and won not a single. In fact we have not won a single Test of the 20 we have played since India attained test status in 1931.

Why?

In 1931 when the first official Indian side embarked on their voyage to England, it carried with it the spontaneous sincere good wishes of four hundred million people, even though it was captained by the Maharaj of Porbander whose ability as a cricketer many people doubted, barring, perhaps, the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

That team was selected after four trial matches at Patiala and Lahore and contained the cream of Indian talent available at that time, except the Captain and the Vice-Captain, Prince Ghanshyam Singhji of Limbdi.

Its performances soon made us proud, despite the fact that we lost the only Test of that tour. But some of our players—C. K. Nayudu, Wazirali, Nissar and Amarsingh—made critics sit up and take notice of a new contestant in international cricket.

Of course, we knew that Nayudu and Wazirali will show the Englishmen something, and Nayudu in particular showed them how to land the ball on the pavilion and beyond, but a set of first class opening bowlers in Nissar and Amarsingh was something new even on us.

And the echoes of the roar that went through the Lords when Nissar knocked back the stumps of Sutcliffe and Holmes in the same over in England's first innings in our first test, I suppose, will linger in our ears the rest of our lives.

Both the Maharaja of Porbander and Prince Ghanshyam Singhji played quite a noble part in the success of the team by gracefully standing down from the test and other important matches, leaving Nayudu to attend to the serious side of cricket.

After the team returned to India, we knew we will do better when England paid us a return visit in 1932-33 and the MCC paid us a compliment by selecting a strong side under the leadership of Douglas Jardine.

This time the Board of Control in India did not nominate a Maharaja to captain the India team but a born leader and cricketer, C. K. Nayudu. But we had some weak spots—absence of variety in attack and lack of all rounders—and we lost two of the three tests, the third being drawn. We were downcast, no doubt, but we did not like Jardine's end-of-the-tour statement that we would need a decade to reach equality with England and Australia.

Youngmen To The Fore

Brilliant young cricketers had by that time hit the headlines and we were sure that we would prove Jardine wrong than he expected.

Vijay Merchant, Mushtaqali, Amarnath, Amir Elahi and C. S. Nayudu came up one after the other and of course we had C. K. Nayudu, Wazirali, Mohamed Nissar and Amarsingh. Add a wicket-keeper and we had a team which, if led properly, would be hard to beat.

But in 1936 when it was our turn to send a team to England, controllers of cricket again relapsed and selected the Maharajakumar of Vizianagrain to captain the Indian team. "Vizzy" had "captained" many teams sponsored and financed by him and at one time had summoned the services of Hobbs and Sutcliffe to play for his team in India and Ceylon. He had lavished a fortune to help Indian cricket. Nevertheless, our only hope was that Vizzy would follow the noble example of Porebander and keep out of the Tests at least.

But Vizzy stuck to his captaincy even in the tests.

Shortly after the tour I asked Nayudu, when he was on a private visit to Karachi: "How are your eyes?"'

"What is wrong with my eyes," C. K. Nayudu asked.

"I don't know," I said, "I read in the papers that in the middle of the tour you visited London to consult a specialist about your eyes."

"Oh that," C. K. Nayudu said" I was advised by my well-wishers to consult a specialist and I made the trip to London to please them. The specialist, of course, agreed with me that there was nothing wrong with my eyes."

"Who were your well-wishers," I asked.

"Your guess is a good as mine," said C. K.

That fiasco of a tour opened the eyes of everyone. Those in authority shed tears of repentance and let it be known that nothing like this would happen again. And sure enough we did not fumble against Lord Tennyson's team a non-official side, which let us have glimpse into our prowess.

Bimrose in The Portland Oregonian

On The Up-Grade

Then came the war when everything inculding cricket had its set backs. But not in India. During the war we found more young cricketers —Vijay Hazare, Rusi Modi, Cooper, P. Sen, J. K. Irani, Gul Mohammed, G. Kishenchand, Rangachari, to name a few—knocking at the doors of test cricket. It was during this war period that our spin attack came into its own, only we got no chance of showing what we had, except to an occasional cricketer on war duty in India.

From year to year our batsmen ran up prodigious totals, our bowlers routed their opponents, and our fielders failed to hold the simplest of catches without as much as even a blush. But we knew we had talent at our disposal.

The chance came after six years of waiting when the Australian Services team paid us a visit during the winter of 1945. We did not do badly in fact we defeated in the "third test," the other two being drawn. We also found a few more players for our side, chiefly Abdul Hafeez Kardar, a young University student.

But that tour taught us once more that our batting, next to our fielding was not what it seemed during the war. Our fielding has always been a source of worry, except on the 1931 tour.

One Hope

We had, however, one hope—we did not have to grope in the dark for a natural successor to C. K. Nayudu as India's captain in Vijay Merchant. He was not the ideal, but he, more than any other player we had at the time, was ripe with experience, was fitted with the right temperament and knew how to knit our players into a team.

Merchant was, however, bypassed when we sent a team to England, in 1946 and the Board named the Nawab of Pataudi as India's captain. The Nawab knew what there was to know about cricket, but was that the only criterion for the honour of leading India?

Pataudi lost no time in showing us that he certainly was not what we wanted him to be—a cool-headed captain who could weld a team out of the talent at his disposal—and he had quite a talent at his disposal.

The selection of the wrong people for the wrong jobs has, therefore, been the main cause of India not having a test victory to her name.

We have blundered right from the start but, if we learn from sad experience even this late, we may still make up for lost time.

The Board, it seems, has learnt its leassons, for has it not appointed Vijay Merchant as India's captain during this winter's tour by the Commonwealth team?

But there are still some snobs in our cricket control authority who think, not in terms of the best man for this pivotal post, but in terms of a good cricketer who also has a social status.

What difference does it make whether our captain comes from the stock of millionaires, from the ranks of bank clerks or from the coal pits of Bihar? We want a leader who will win tests for us on the cricket field. That is all there is to it.

Let our future captains be a little dumb, for a change. Let them talk with their bats and balls, as the case may be. India and the world, would certainly appreciate and applaud that language.

Secondly, our selection of teams has more often than not left much to be desired. It is common knowledge that, except in the last two years, there is more wrangling between our three selectors than in the Big Four meetings and, because of these wranglings and the ultimate compromise of "give and take," we have only been able to field good teams, and not the best teams we could muster.

Naoomal Episode

In 1931, I am told, the team to tour England was provisionally selected before the final Lahore trials. But the selectors had not heard of J. Naoomal of Karachi.

When that diminutive but graceful batsman hit up a century against our best bowling, he almost caused a crisis. What is more, he went on to capture wickets with his slow, very slow bowling; and he had always been a good field since he entered Karachi's first class cricket while still in his teens.

Naoomal could not be left behind on his showing and, to the credit of those in authority at the time, he was not.

Again, in 1936 the selectors forgot to nominate C. S. Nayudu, our only recognised leg break bowler who bowled an occasional googly. He had to be sent by air when the tour was about half way through, to the embarrassment of everyone inculding C. S. himself.

Our selectors have, therefore, to have wider all-India outlook. If any selector, whatever his services to Indian cricket, cannot look beyond his province, we have no use for him. We do not want a good team to represent India in the cricket fields of the world—we want the best team.

The third factor which has kept us from winning a single test is our atrocious fielding. Bad fielding has flourished in Indian cricket for the past 15 years. This department has been so completely neglected that we run into raptures when someone holds a reasonably easy catch. The causes of this failing, I suppose are too deep but we are not beyond learning.

Today our fielding appears to have slightly improved but it has to be bettered by at least 200 per cent. Only our captains have got to be a little rigid about it, as Jardine was with James Langride, the Sussex all rounder, who was a member of 1932-33 M.C.C. team.

While playing against the Sind Eleven, Langride unaccountably dropped two simple catches, one after the other, offered by the Late Mohammed Ibrahim—a born hitter—who could not connect the late Headley Verity's cleverly pitched balls over

(Continued on page 23)

BURMESE MINISTER IN LONDON

U. Maung, Burma's Foreign Minister who visited Britain is seen arriving at the Foreign Office.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH HALKAN-JI-BARI

IN these days when India becomes a republic and yet remains associated with the British Commonwealth of Nations it is interesting to remember that 300 years ago this month England herself was proclaimed a republic.

"England", so ran the Act of May 19, 1649, after the king was executed and the House of Lords abolished, "shall henceforth be governed as a Commonwealth and Free State by the supreme authority of this nation, the representatives of the people in Parliament, and by such as they shall appoint and constitute under them for the good of the people."

While it lasted the Commonwealth brought renown and respect to England, and, however it is regarded, it remains a notable period in our history

On one side the Republic was threatened with anarchy at home, and with the possibility of a foreign invasion on the other. So Englishmen rallied to carry on the government, and foremost among them was Oliver Cromwell, whose great influence with the army gave him the key position.

When two months after the Republic's proclamation Cromwell set out on his duties as commander-in-chief in Ireland, he rode out of London in magnificent state. He was driven in a coach with six whitish-grey horses drawing it. Many other coaches accompanied him, and many great officers of the army. His lifeguard consisted of 80 men in stately uniforms, and according to a contemporary description "the trumpets sounding almost to the shaking of Charing Cross." Cromwell said that in arranging such a procession he was determined to honour the Republic and not himself.

Respect for the Commonwealth began to grow The soldiers and sailors won great victories, and England's name was feared abroad.

The Republic lasted only four years. All the respected foundations of English life, Crown and Lords had disappeared, Church and Commons had no power, and men wearied of those who preached themes of equality but could not practise them. So the nation turned to its one great man, Cromwell, and, in all but name, he became king.

As Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell took the country under his wing, trying to translate the hopes and dreams of his republican friends into the pattern of a living government. It was a well-nigh impossible task, but the fact that Cromwell partially succeeded was due to his resolute character At his death it soon became clear that England dislikes a one-man government and prefers an elected parliament which both king and people acknowledge as supreme.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari on an excursion.

Stephen, The Fish Father

Stephen Stickleback lived in the Willow Walk stream. When the water buttercups came out he put on his smart spring suit. It was red underneath and bright green along the back, and it made him look much handsomer than his little brown wife.

He wasn't in the least conceited about this, however, but began bustling about getting the nest built for his wife. He collected bits of water weed and moved them into a bag-shaped nest with a front door and a back door, so that the water could flow straight through. And he anchored it to a clump of pond weed.

"There you are, my dear," he said. "It's all ready for you."

So Mrs. Stickleback swam into the nest, poked about a bit to see if it was well made, and presently laid her eggs there. Then she swam away without bothering any more about them!

But Stephen Stickleback was not at all upset, for it was the custom in the Stickleback families for the fathers to look after the eggs till they hatched.

So round and round the nest he swam; and after a while a big fish came goggling up.

"You just goggle off!" said Stephen, darting at him with his three spines sticking up on his back like fur on an angry cat. And he looked so ferocious that the fish went away.

Then back to the nest Stephen went and fanned the water more quickly through it with his fins to keep the eggs cool. But soon a water spider came sidling up.

"You just sidle off!" said Stephen, his eyes flashing bright green. And the spider was frightened and went away.

So each day Stephen guarded and fanned the eggs till they hatched into baby fish Then he was at last free.

Electric Maid

An electrical maid-of-all-work has been designed which incorporates many gadgets for domestic work in one piece of equipment. It is expected to be in large-scale production at an Oldham factory early in November.

When the machine is closed its appearance resembles a radiogram. When opened it is like a kitchen cabinet with a driving head from which are operated all attachments for tasks such as potato peeling, slicing bread, cleaning pots, shoes, and silver, polishing furniture, drying hair and applying scalp massage, whisking eggs and beating dough. Later on, it is hoped to add appliances to open tins, operate dish and clothes washers, spray paint, and sharpen knives.

Stamp News

Eire's new set of airmail stamps is now complete. The 1d. shows the angel which summoned St. Patrick to his mission. The 1s. shows St. Patrick's angel flying over Glendalough of the Seven Churches, Leinster.

Norway has issued a stamp to commemorate author Alexander L. Kielland, who was born 100 years ago.

A new Argentine stamp commemorates the first anniversary of the ownership of the State railways which were purchased from Britain.

Three hundred and sixty pounds was paid recently for a cover bearing a Newfoundland three-cent airmail stamp which was carried by H. G. Hawker on his Atlantic flight in 1919.

Seeing The Temperature

We usually consider temperature as something to be felt and not seen. But a paint, called a phosphor, described by experts of the Eastman Kodak Company's research laboratories at Rochester, New York, turns heat and cold into a light that can be seen, and which a camera can photograph. When an article is painted with phosphor and heated the hot and cold spots show as yellow colours, and the brighter the yellow the cooler is that particular spot.

Heat-indicating paints, are, of course, familiar to every physics student, having been discovered by a Dr. Meusel 80 years ago.

GNU LOOK

Cried a jolly old fellow named Mack,
"As business is terribly slack,
I'll go to the Zoo,
Take a look at the Gnu,
And perhaps have a ride on its back."

PLAIN TALK

"What an irritating fellow that pilot is," said Ramesh.

"He certainly is. Why, he even makes the aeroplanes soar."

Sage Advice

Many years ago a farmer left 17 cows to his three sons. In his will he directed that one-half of them should go to his eldest son, one-third to the next son, and one-ninth to the youngest son.

The three young men pondered for some time but they could see no way of complying with their father's wishes. Obviously, they did not want to kill any of the cattle. Finally, they went to the village sage and presented their problem to him. He thought for a while, then showed them a way out of their dilemma which proved satisfactory to all three. What did the sage suggest?

The following is the solution to the above: He lent the sons one of his own cattle. The eldest then took nine, the next son took six and the youngest two. The sage then took back his own cow.

World Clock

We have come to know of a remarkable clock. Its face is a circular map of the world with its centre on the North Pole, and round this rotates an electrically-driven band numbered with the 24 hours.

This clock tells the local time at a given moment in any part of the world and its purpose is to enable people sending cables to see at a glance the difference between the time in Britain and that in the country to which they are telegraphing.

The clock has six hands leading from the United Kingdom and the Dominions, and these point to the time in those countries' capital cities, allowance having been made for Summer Time.

Uneatable

Paraffin is useful stuff and you can even drink it if it is the medicinal sort and a doctor advises it, but as a food it is worse than useless, and the Ministry of Food have made an order prohibiting the use of mineral oils, such as paraffin, in the manufacture of food

Housewives are urged not to use mineral oils as a substitute for edible oils in cooking. For it has been found that paraffin dissolves vitamins A and D in foodstuffs and prevents their digestion. Also the regular consumption of paraffin may lead to deposits of oil being formed in certain organs of the body.

The lazy man was telling a friend that he had got a new job and was busy on the railway

"I'm glad to hear it", said his friend. "What do you do?"

"Well, you know the man that taps the train's wheels to see that they are sound? Well I help him listen"

Join Balkan-ji-Bari

And who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one-anna stamp for postage, from Dada "Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21

JAI HIND!

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L Frey

In today's hand neither side could be justly accused of under-bidding. West's final penalty double seemed the soundest bid he had made, since he confidently expected to win at least two diamonds, two clubs and perhaps a spade. As it happened, he was not quite so fortunate

West opened the king of diamonds, continued with the queen, and then led the ace. He was only mildly disappointed when the third diamond was ruffed, since the presence of three low clubs in the dummy apparently assured him two tricks in that suit.

However, he was up against a declarer who knew a thing or two. After ruffing the third round of diamonds, South calmly took the "unnecessary" finesse in spades! The queen of spades held the trick, of course, and declarer then cashed the ace of spades and ruffed a spade in his own hand

Still breathing heavily over the unusual spade play, declarer cashed the ace of hearts and held his breath as he led another heart to dummy's king. Fortunately for him, both sides followed and the trumps were thus drawn. The stage was now set for a club finesse; and this lost, as expected, to West's queen.

Now the full effect of the spade plays could be seen. With spades and diamonds completely stripped from the North and South hands, West was unable to take another trick. If he returned a spade or a diamond, declarer could ruff in his own hand and discard dummy's losing club. If West returned a club, declarer would get a free finesse.

East-West vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ A Q 4
♡ K 6 5 3
◇ 6 5 3
♣ 7 5 2

WEST
♠ K J 10 6
♡ J 4
◇ A K Q 7
♣ K Q 9

EAST
♠ 9 8 5 3 2
♡ 9 2
◇ J 10 9 4
♣ 6 3

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ A Q 10 8 7
◇ 8 3
♣ A J 10 8 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Dbl.	Pass	1♠
2♣	3♠	4♡	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	All Pass	

Talking of Books—

How 'Deenabandhu' Andrews Made India His Home

IDEAL HUMANITARIAN WHO GAVE BEST IN HIM TO THE COUNTRY

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BY M. LAKSHMANAN, COIMBATORE

IT is a delight to note that Pandit Benarsi Das Chaturvedi and Miss Marjorie Sykes have published the full-length biography of that independent humanitarian—Deenabandhu C. F. Andrews.

This book contains Mahatma Gandhi's foreword in four lines and is dated New Delhi, 8-12-1947. "For the biographer, the work has been a labour of love. It is written in a vivid style and gives an accurate picture of the whole man. Any account of Andrews which omitted all mention of his own loveable human foibles would be insipid indeed". This gives the key to the book. The letters are a treasure to the numerous friends and admirers of Andrews all over the world.

Andrews' devotion to his mother is well-known and the letters throw fresh light. The following extracts are quite revealing: "Mother", he once said to her eagerly on his return home, "I want a bit of rice to eat with my dinner every day, Please! You see, I'm going to India when I grow up, and father says every one eats rice there. I must get used to it before I go". "You absurd boy!" laughed his mother; but there was pain in her voice too, and he heard it. In 1914, he wrote thus to Gurudeva, Rabindranath Tagore: "It is because of this unchanging motherly influence that the mother in me has grown so strong. My life seems only able to blossom into flower when I can pour out my affection upon others as my mother did upon me". With Rabindranath's blessings, Andrews sailed to South Africa and met Mahatma Gandhi, for the first time, on January 1st, 1914. In the midst of the delicate negotiations with General Smuts, came the news of the death of Andrews' mother. Mrs Gandhi and the other Indian ladies who visited him in his bereavement, said, "We shall be your mothers now". On the day the news came, he wrote to Tagore: "I have been able to leap to the recognition of Indian devotion because it is so like my mother's. It has made India my HOME in a peculiar way; and her death will make me find her in Indian homes. Her spirit will shine out at me through Indian eyes and Indian mothers' faces".

It is the penalty of greatness to be misunderstood and Andrews was often the victim of misrepresentation. The book under review contains a number of terrible instances. His friends know how his sensitive spirit was so often wounded to the quick. He was "gentle in strength, serene in adversity". The trouble began with the resignation of his priesthood, soon after his work at Santiniketan. A denial, from his pen appeared on 11th July, 1915. He wrote: "It has pained me very deeply indeed to find that, after taking up work at Bolpur, I had ceased to be a Christian..... a rumour persists..may I state clearly and publicly once and for all that I went to Bolpur as a Christian. I have remained a Christian ever since and fervently trust I shall continue an earnest Christian as long as I live". The sequel shows that, from 1944, the Andrews Memorial Hall of Christian and Western Studies at Santiniketan is doing work so near and dear to the heart of Andrews. The first year's report of the Deenabandhu Bhavana was published by Miss Marjorie Sykes, one of the biographers.

Gandhiji himself came to the rescue by writing to Andrews' father. "Charlie has been writing to me", wrote Gandhiji to his father,—"you are likely to be grieved over his having given up his clerical robe. I hope however that such is not the case. His action is no change; it is, I feel convinced, expansion. He preaches through his life as few do, and he preaches the purest love". The Buddha Society invited the Deenabandhu to Bombay to preside over the 2550th birthday of Gautama, the Lord Buddha. His memorable address on this occasion revealed how his spiritual vision was not changing or expanding. The authors say with perfect accuracy: "The experience (Of Buddhism as a living religious force) brought no dramatic outward change in the direction of his life; but it set the seal, as it were, upon those experiences in South Africa and Santiniketan which had so profoundly modified the point of view from which he regarded the religious strivings of mankind. Once and for all, the European perspective was left behind".

Andrews always had the candour and humility to atone for his faults of omission and commission. Just before sailing to Natal from Colombo, he wrote to say: "I hold strongly still to the conviction that the honour of India is at stake in upholding the rights of the free Indians in South Africa, and that no mere repatriation of these will solve the problem". This important letter was published in December, 1913. And yet, according to Andrews, when signing the final "Gentlemen's Agreement" (the Smuts-Gandhi Settlement of 1914) Gandhiji went one step further. "He agreed to a clause being added to the Indian Relief Act, called the Voluntary Repatriation Clause, whereby India consented to raise no objection if South Africa offered the passage money and a bonus to Indians who wished to return to India on forfeiture of domicile rights". Andrews admitted in 1926 that what was regarded as an admirable settlement in 1914, was considered in South Africa to be entirely inadequate in 1920. The authors have investigated the subject with an open mind. And Andrews himself said: "I deeply regret that at such a crucial time, I personally should have added one pang to Indian humiliation by weakly countenancing repatriation in South Africa".

As Mr. Carl Heath says, Andrews' ministry of reconciliation never gave room for any compromise between justice and oppression. "Independent India. Was Andrews the first man in the century to make the claim". Yes. "This is your SHARARAT (mischief), Charlie", said Gandhi, with a twinkle as he listened to the speech. In a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Andrews warned him against compromising with ANY imperialistic power".

INDIA AND THE PACIFIC is really a prophetic book dedicated appropriately enough, to Pandit J. Nehru. As Miss Agatha Harrison says, "Read now, in the light of all that has happened since 1936, his keen insight and gift of prophecy are revealed". Andrews was the spiritual adviser of students drawn from many different countries. Many do not know that Andrews was an artist from boyhood. His letter to Srimati Bharati Sarabhai on Art for Art's Sake is interesting. Andrews had often referred to Gandhiji's "moral tyranny" regarding the vow of celibacy. The word "emasculated" came directly from Tagore, whose teaching reinforced Westcott's social ideal of a consecrated family community. The word "mutilation" came directly from Andrews thirty years ago. Here is the letter addressed to the present reviewer, and it is dated Bolpur, June 12, 1919; "Circumstances have compelled me to remain single, but it has meant a mutilation of my whole life". He entrusted me with a parting gift, a letter which he received from Gandhiji, from Sodepur, dated 29-11-39.

"My dear Charlie.

What tempests I am living through! I know your love and prayers are with me and so Gurudev's. My faith in the living presence of God is the only thing sustaining me.

Love.

—MOHAN".

(Andrews passed away on 5th April, 1940).

* Published by George Allan and Unwin, London, 1949.

TASK BEFORE FREE INDIA

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The imperious hour in the vacant morn
STRUCK. India was free, redeemed from a charge
Too fatal for a pledge. Her culture, torn
By marauding hands jeered defeat; her large
And sprawling destiny, anon seduced
And then betrayed, felt free again to spell
Its one-time grandeur. Fatally reduced
By wilful wrangling to a living hell
She'd yet not wilt; for history records
No progress without strife, no loveless hate,
No untainted birth, no untwisted cords.
And now two years have passed, still things don't state
Prosp'rous faring. WE MUST IMPROVE OUR LOT,
Or bid adieu to diplomatic sport.

B. B. CHINOY

CHEIRO'S LANGUAGE OF THE HAND: Published by Herbert Jenkins Limited. 15sh.

It is years since Cheiro's classic on palmistry was first issued; and the great exponent himself is dead. The latest edition of his book does not contain much new matter but there appears to be considerable rearrangement of the matter and a certain condensation which has vastly improved the text. Somehow the impression conveyed by this edition is that the presentation has been greatly influenced by Benham's standard treatise on "Scientific hand-reading" Cheiro was an undoubted wizard in the art, but that there is something more than merely reading the writing on the palm is clear to anyone who studies this slender volume. He has a literary flair and he is much more readable in his books of reminiscences than in his expositions on the occult sciences. "Language of the Hand", however, returns into currency as a welcome friend.

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THE PANCHATANTRA. Translated by Arthur W. Ryder: Published by Jaico Publishing House, Bombay. Rs. 1-8.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA and THE INDIAN SONG OF SONGS: by Sir Edwin Arnold. Published by Jaico Publishing House, Bombay. Rs. 1-8.

These two classics of Indian literature in English have been made available in attractive editions, identical in format to the famous Pocket-books. When, somewhere in 1931, Ryder's translation of the Panchtantra appeared, it was a literary event. Produced with all the elegance of American publication, it was a slim attractive volume, its bulk neatly disguised. Now the classic has become an easily available reprint and in quite attractive form. Only one thing is lacking—illustrations which would bring out the simple wisdom of Panchatantra. It is essentially worldly wisdom, the charting of life and conduct in the social setting. And since they are stories woven round animals which tell the moral, much freedom is possible to the narrator. In fact, though essentially animal fables, the Panchatantra tales remind us how much of man there is in the animal and how much of the beast there is in us. From Aesop to Krilov, the fable has been put to effective use. And much of the fable-writing rises out of the Panchatantra. Ryder has himself created a classic in his translation

Arnold's "Light of Asia" is available in innumerable reprints of varying sizes, shapes and levels of production. Jaico's issue is one that can compare favourably with the best. Included too in the volume is the lilting verse of Arnold's delightful rendering of Jayadeva's "Gita Govinda". This is excellent fare.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH INDIAN CRICKET?

(Continued from page 21)

the ropes. His skied hits went straight into the hands of James Langridge who, to the horror of his teammates, put the ball on the carpet, on both occasions.

When Ibrahim skied the third at the same place, Langride summoned a colleague standing near him to come and get it. The colleague duly obliged.

After the match, B. H. Valentine, the vice-captain of the team, came out with a bat and ball to give Langridge the much-needed practice. Two or three other players also joined him, but there was no mistaking the fact that Valentine's various angled hits were meant for Langridge to hold.

I do not think Langridge dropped any catches thereafter. If in fact, he held quite a few for dropping for which he would never have blamed.

We too have to build up our fielding the hard way. There is no other way.

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Let us talk it over—

MANY folks believe that the "sine qua non" of any health plan for India is the opening of a chain of hospitals all over the country!

Apart from considerations of finance and trained personnel, there are other difficulties, not so obvious to the eye, that will make any such plan unworkable. For example, how many of us are aware of a considerable section of the populace which refuses to take advantage of amenities provided by public hospitals, come what may? Ignorance and religious prejudice go a long way in accounting for this attitude of unreasonableness.

The presence of Christian nurses, the food cooked "dunno by whom" and the queer smell and contents of medicines frighten away a lot of people. I know of a friend's relation, an old man of five-and-fifty who was admitted into a hospital much against his will. The very next day of his going there, however, he returned home like a ghost of himself at the crack of dawn and the thud of the milkman's can! When asked for an explanation he went into a rage and started blasting at his nonplussed nephew....

"You moderns have no sense of shame. I who haven't touched any woman but my good wife during these FIFTY AND MORE RAINS of my life, am now expected to allow myself to be washed and dressed up by the stranger of a woman?" He had obviously ran away when the nurse woke up the patients for giving them the sponge! There's hardly any scope for reasoning in instances like this, which must be galore.

Another reason why people are reluctant to avail themselves of the facilities of hospitalization is the fear that going to a hospital means "the end is near". So when the relations of the patient think of admitting him into a hospital, he wrongly imagines that people either do not want to be bothered with him or that his trouble is incurable, all of which gives rise to more complexes, thus retarding his recovery!

These are some of the factors deciding the public's attitude in general, while the poor people take almost a desperate view of life. Take as a test case, the RAMA working part-time in your house. If he complains of some ailment and you ask him why he doesn't see a doctor about it, he replies as follows: "Where is the time to wait in the hospital queue? And where on earth to bring the money for the drugs and tonics prescribed by the doctor? After all, none on this earth is born to live eternally."

So then it becomes clear that even if we had all the hospitals we dare hope for, our purpose will not be served unless and until people's fear suspicion and prejudices are intelligently tackled. And as regards women, these become still more obstinate hurdles. Who else but the medical social worker, known as the "almoner" can take up work of this nature? In some of the Western countries, the almoner's services have attained a place of their own in the work done by public hospitals. In India where the need is so pressing, we can hardly say we have made a beginning. It was only in 1947 that the Government appointed three paid almoners in the city's Government hospitals. However the credit for pioneering work in this field goes to the Bombay Presidency Women's Council alone.

Ten years back, Dr. Miss Machado the Chairman of the Health Committee of the B.P.W.C. mooted the scheme for training almoners. A few women volunteered and lectures by eminent doctors were arranged. Actual work was started at three places by batches of three. Not in all the places was cooperation forthcoming from authorities, while within a year or so, most of the volunteers dropped off, leaving the shy and frail-looking Jer Gobhai alone. She carried on at the Cama Hospital for eight years, taking women from place to place for X-Ray, and amputation of limbs, securing help from charitable institutions like the Red Cross Society and visiting the poor sufferers at their homes in order to convince their relations of the good the treatment was bound to do and so on.

—*Leela*

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS

The right foot must come well across to ensure that the body gets into the sideways position in this most important stroke. Note how, for this rather low ball, Mottram has bent his knees but still keeps his back straight.

III—The Backhand Drive

By TONY MOTTRAM

THE most vulnerable point in the average club player's game is the backhand drive. He hits his forehand confidently but is tentative with the backhand stroke and runs around it whenever possible. This is a serious fault in match play since it immediately invites an opponent's attack.

Many difficulties of the backhand drive are due to an incorrect grip. The best one to adopt is obtained by holding the racket as you would a chopper, splaying out the fingers very slightly and placing the thumb across the handle for support. Practise changing to this grip until you can find it automatically. Ball control is easier if the racket head is kept well up throughout the stroke with a firm wrist.

To be sideways to the net is a cardinal rule in ground stroke play, particularly on the beckhand. Footwork is the secret here, and the right foot must come well across when the stroke is made. This will ensure that the body gets into the sideways position.

During the backswing I favour keeping a light hold on the racket with the left hand, as this gives greater control in the stroke. The left hand relaxes its hold as the racket comes forward, and the stroke is finished in the normal manner.

For Greater Control

Do not strive wildly to hit hard. Speed comes from co-ordinated forward movement of the body and perfect timing, but speed is useless without some control.

The correct point to hit the ball is opposite the right shoulder. Eyes must be glued to the ball throughout. Failure to observe this simple rule always results in mishitting.

Try to hit "through" the ball with a flat racket face instead of allowing the face to slide under the ball during the follow-through. Low balls are reached by bending at the knees, the back being kept quite straight. Strive for smoothness and rhythm in your style, avoiding jerkiness at all costs.

On no account run around your backhand if you wish to improve it. Let it do its fair share of returning the ball. Such practice will soon bring about an improvement.

Short and pleated tennis dress of white Sharkskin—a New York design by Alice Marble.

SWEET POTATOES

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Sweet potatoes have been very much in the news these days. In the past whenever there was a shortage of potatoes (which used to occur during the rainy days) women have found the sweet potato or RATALA, as it is known in the Deccan, a good substitute. You can make savoury patties out of it. Here is how:

Keep the sweet potatoes in clear water for some time to losen the dry mud. Wash well by rubbing. Then boil till soft. Remove the jacket afterwards and mash to a soft pulp. Add some lime juice, chillies turned into a fine paste, crushed ginger and salt to taste. Make into small balls. Pour some ghee or oil in the frying pan and make it hot. Put two or three patties into the boiling fat.

There is a chance that the patties will break up in case the sweet potatoes are not of the best quality. Don't be flustered! Take some gram flour and make into a thick paste by adding a little water and salt to taste. Dip the balls into this paste before frying. Take out when golden brown. Cucumber or tomato slices go well with this dish.

PURAN POLI

This variety of sweet is made out of wheat flour and some filling made out of gram dal or MAVA. However, you can make most delicious PURAN POLI with sweet potatoes also. It is very easy to make and helps you to produce a feast at the eleventh hour!

Boil the RATALAS, remove the jacket and pound into a soft dough. Add a little quantity of ghee and sugar to taste. For flavouring add powdered ILAICHI. Take a small ball of wheat flour dough (which should be kept ready beforehand). Shape into a hollow cup and fill the stuffing and turn into a ball again with the fingers. Roll into a CHAPATI using the rolling pin with a light hand. Let the CHAPATI be twice as thick as the plain one. Fry on the THAVA using a little quantity of good ghee. Do the frying on slow fire. These can remain good for a couple of days.

URUGUAYAN WOMEN CAN GET DIVORCE JUST BY ASKING

BY JACK TARVER

This is a woman's country, ma'm.

Having long had advantage of Uruguay's free university system, she plays a prominent part in all the professions—there are probably more women doctors, dentists, lawyers and architects in Uruguay per capita than in any other country on earth.

Having early been given the right to vote, she wields a tremendous influence in the country's political affairs.

There are three methods by which one may obtain a divorce in Uruguay. The first two are routine in much of the rest of the world: one may bring charges on specific grounds, i.e. incompatibility, habitual drunkenness, or adultery; but this type suit may be contested and proof must be offered.

Then, there is divorce by mutual consent, where the husband and wife appear before the court on three separate occasions over a two-year "cooling-off" period and state that they both want to be free.

UNIQUE METHOD

And finally, and perhaps unique, there is the business of "divorce at the will of the wife". Under this statute, the little woman goes down and tells the judge that she wants a divorce. No one asks her why. No one questions or cross-examines her. Her request is filed and the husband is notified that she has begun the process of getting rid of him.

Six months later the wife appears before the court again and repeats her request. She does the same at the end of the year, at which time it is granted. The three appearances over a period of a year or so are solely for the purpose of preventing hasty decisions.

In no instance does she have to do more than express a desire. The court never prys or seeks a reason. There are no complaints to be filed, no days of embarrassing testimony to be undergone. Why she is getting a divorce, only the neighbours will ever know.... Unless, of course, she decides to confide in a couple of the girls.

That, in essence, indfes, is Uruguay's divorce-at-the-will-of-the-wife law. It is, so far as I can determine, the first time in history that legal recognition has been accorded woman's traditional reason, "just because...."

Incidentally, the jurist who briefed me on all this was insistent that I add that Uruguay demands proof of residence in the country for at least six months prior to the request. Under no circumstances, he declares, will the Uruguayan divorce courts carry on any mail-order business with the States.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Art Conference at Calcutta—Tradition in Indian art Conflict with modern Trends—Range of art rivival —Neglected artists of India—Social education and art —Voice of Bombay artists —Jaipur too to be 'greater'.

The art conference, which India's Ministry of Education has convened at Calcutta on August 29 and 30, will be asked to consider, among other items, traditional Indian art in relation to modern developments. The wordings of the reference imply that there should be some art which is Indian but is distinct from the traditional. It is the fashionable term "modern" to which the usage of the adjective "traditional" in connection with art should be attributed. To be Indian, art must have its origin in the tradition. It cannot be detached from its background.

Begin With "Standards"

Modern developments or requirements have been plausibly cited as an excuse by some artists to discard the tradition. They have brought in the field certain forces, which have militated against the revitalisation of the genuine Indian art. In its approach to the problem of art, the Government should not allow its attention to be distracted from the real objectives. The art, which should be considered to have a prior claim on the Government, must be of the authentic Indian style.

To begin with, the Government should tell the conference to lay down right and high standards of art to be styled as "Indian". It should refuse to accept any particular contemporary school as a standard or final word on art. The conference should also be asked to define the place of authentic Indian art in education—specialised as well as general and to indicate its range of applicability. The exact definition of Indian art is a fundamental point. It should precede consideration of all other items and proposals as the latter will be entirely dependent on it. On the contrary, indecision on this point will lead to serious errors in the formulation of other schemes.

Significance Of Tradition

The term "tradition" used in relation to art should connote not only its style but the range of its applicability. In the forms of painting and sculpture Indian art was inseparable from architecture; both were organically connected with it. Architecture itself had a distictive form and was an integral part of the tradition. Again Indian art in its typical style and motif was continued in industry which had, thereby, placed art in intimate and constant contact with life.

The mural and sculptural decoration was the principal medium of expression of Indian art. Something of the Indian sculpture has survived through the effort of the hereditory sculpors, but it has a nominal place in the art life of the country. The style of painting was revived a few years ago. Architecture has completely changed its face by descarding every vestige of the Indian characteristics and has, moreover, renounced painting and sculpture which were its essential accessories.

The revival of Indian art must be interpreted in the terms of the revival of painting, sculpture as well as architure. Painting is likely to engage most of the attention of the Government. Sculpture will be assigned a subsidiary place in the plan of art—revival. The designs of the products of cottage and mechanised industries will, some day, be brought within the ambit of revival, but no mention is made of architecture in the context of the conference.

Range Of Revival

Unless architecture is Indianised in spirit, uncertainty about the forms and specialisation of painting and sculpture will continue and education in art will suffer through imperfection. Revival should be comprehensive in the sense that is should embrace every medium and branch of art within its scope. If modern India is not likely to build temples and palaces after the traditional models, painting and sculpture, even if their distictive style is revived, will have to be allocated somewhere. Here is an important question for the Government and conference to answer.

Modern developments or requirements will be vehemently cited as an argument against every proposition to reshape architecture. The bogey of modernism has led to the deviation of Indian dance from its classical technique. The so-called special requirements of the technique of film-production have pushed forward film-music as a sturdy opponent to the music of India; and modern requirements have driven Indian industrial designs in the background.

Revival should logically mean adjustment of the traditional style and technique of every Indian art to the conditions of the present times. It should not be taken as a mechanical repetition of the old models and motif. True revival is more or less a creative enterprise; but no serious attempt has been made to test the flexibility of the style of any Indian art and its adaptability to the conditions of modern life. Every art is expected to be capable of development. If any Indian art is found to be really deficient, the task of developing it should be entrusted to artists who happen to be gifted with strong creative abilities. Modern developments should not be allowed to thwart revitalisation of India's art tradition under the auspices of her own Government.

Art Training In Schools

Another item, which will be on the agenda of the conference, will be the formulation of schemes for the integration of art in school and university education. The art-training in the form of drawing which is continued in school, has failed to develop self-expression, creative spirit and the sense of aesthetic appreciation in students. The need of a better and rational alternative is therefore keenly felt. This is a subject on which educationists, art-scholars and artists of progressive outlook must get an opportunity to express their views, before any final decision is taken on it.

Bombay is in a position to make a good contribution to the thought on this subject. The Art Education Committee, which was appointed by the Government of Bombay has closely examined the question of art-training in primary and secondary schools and it has made farreaching recommendations which are based upon the latest and rational methods of the training in art as an integral part of school-education. The Government of Bombay should see that the committee's report is placed before the conference at Calcutta and taken into consideration by it.

Nothing For Hungry

The Government of India has instituted special scholarships to be awarded to artists in order to advance art activities in villages. It now proposes to establish a travelling fellowship fund, so that Indian artists would be encouraged to travel within the country and to go on study tours in Foreign countries. Encouragement to creative work should be the main objective of such funds and scholarships, and the latter should, therefore be awarded to artists of striking abilities and talent.

Special scholarships and funds founded by the Central and Provincial Governments are intended for artists who are known as qualified. They will, no doubt, offer to them the encouragement which the artists deserve and need. In addition to such artists, however, there is in the country a large class of hereditary artists who are superciliously styled as craftsmen. They are the people who, rightly speaking, are the living repositories of India's art-tradition. Has any Government—Central or Provincial ever thought of extending encouragement in any form to them? Their only disqualification for eligiblity to state-patronage is that they were not trained in modern art schools; but now it must be left out of consideration.

Education Through Art

It is learnt that the Government of India proposes to distribute, among provinces, Rs. 90,00,000 out of Rs. 1,00,00,000 set apart this year for social education. The provinces will get their shares after their schemes are approved. At a meeting of Provincial officers in charge of this branch of education held recently at New Delhi, courses and conditions of social education were prescribed and the compilation of a hand-book for teachers was decided upon. The plans of social education in Provinces will be initiated after the grants are distributed by the Centre.

Social education, whose basic minimum is bare literacy, will be imparted through a variety of media. Art will be one of them. The Government is, therefore asking the art conference to suggest ways and means of promoting social education through art. The conference should, first of all, lay down definite standards of art and then discuss it as a means of education. Although art will be introduced to the people as a means of education and not as an end in itself, it must be Indian in quality and of the right standards. Conversely stated, the people should get some knowledge of the arts of the right sort while acquiring education through them. This is a point which the Government should never lose sight of. The Provincial Governments should, now, inquire whether their social education committees are competent to judge art. Members who understand art in the terms of "jalsas" "shows" and "amateurish performances" will do disservice to the cause of both art and education.

Protest From Bombay

At a special meeting held on Aug. 6, Bombay's art societies and artists entered a strong protest against the indifference shown to them by the Government of India in the matter of invitations to the art conference at Calcutta. Their voice is likely to fall on deaf ears, as the Ministry of Education, which is in charge of art, has developed the habit of treating even fair criticism from any quarter with scanty attention. The Government has to sponsor exhibitions, select paintings for Indian embassies and works of art for the National Museum, but the organisation of such important activities is relegated to institutions and individuals whose selection is made at random. Only recently the organisation of the exhibition for the selection of paintings for exhibition in Kabul was left to a local society of New Delhi. The artists and art societies of Bombay have justly expressed their disapproval of such an arbitrary procedure.

The conference at Calcutta will be asked to discuss the questions which vitally affect the art interests of all the Provinces, and for the same reason it ought to have been planned as a duly, and fully representative body. In view of the indifference persistently shown to this Province by the Centre, it was natural that the art societies and artists of Bombay should have been anxious to present their viewpoints at the conference. Sufficient and strong representation of Bombay is needed particularly on this conference in order to make sure that the conference is not dominated by any influential group and the benefits of the Central art schemes are not inequitably distributed. The Government of Bombay ought to insist upon securing representation for Bombay in proportion to its strength and eminence as an art centre.

Leave Jaipur Alone

Following the practice of Provincial Governments, some of the newly constituted state unions have cherished the ambition to plan "greater" towns. The Rajasthan Union is one of them. Its Government has appointed a committee to draw up a scheme for the development of "greater" Jaipur. Before visualising greater Jaipur, this Government ought to have appreciated the greatness of the town in its present condition.

Jaipur is noted, far and wide, as a typical Indian town. It is a fine example of town-planning and architecture which were living traditions of India only a century ago. The civic design and architecture of the town have drawn tourists from all over the world; and they must retain their distinctive characteristics even if the town is replanned and expanded. The Government of Rajasthan should fully realise the implications of the planning of a town like Jaipur before embarking upon any project. It should follow the wiser course of building entirely a new town. If a town of the eminence of Jaipur cannot be replanned after its own model, it should be better left alone.

"REPOSE OF THE GODS"

By Vasudeo Smart, Fellow J. J. School of Arts.

THE MYSTERIOUS POLIOMYELITIS

(Infantile Paralysis)

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WITH the incidence of poliomyelitis in the city of Bombay and elsewhere during the past few weeks, the following article by a prominent Homoeopath on the causes and progress of the disease and the remedies—curative as well as preventive—makes interesting reading.

BY DR. B. R. CHUGA, HOMOEOPATH

SINCE the outbreak of Polio in Bombay I have been reading various articles published in the press from time to time. But I have found that in none of these articles a comprehensive account of the clinical features of this dreadful disease has been given. I think it is necessary that the public should know what Polio is, what are its symptoms, how it can be prevented and how it can be cured. It is with this point in view that I am giving below a brief picture of the disease.

WHAT IS POLIO?

The disease is said to be caused by a virus of the Polio group.

Polio may be paralytic or non-paralytic. According to the latest view, non-paralytic cases are more common than paralytic. There are four stages of the disease.

(1) The undiagnosed stage—uneasiness and restlessness. (2) Febrile stage in which there is cough, sore throat, coryza, fever and headache, or diarroea, vomitting, abdominal pain or convulsions. (3) Paralytic stage. (4) The stage of recovery.

ITS COURSE

There is a transient minor illness characterised by sore throat, headache and fever, within a day or two of presumptive infection, or the infection may overlap such pre-existing conditions.

After one to two days of the above symptoms, the child apparently recovers and appears well for 4 to 7 days. But then fever and other symptoms return and paralysis may supervene.

NON-PARALYTIC (ABORTIVE) CASES

Phase 1. This begins in various ways. Fever is always present. Catarrhal and influenzal symptoms are almost invariably present, with sore throat, tonsilitis, and nasopharyngitis. Frontal headache is frequent. In another group of cases, the onset is with gastro-intestinal symptoms such as diarrhoea, vomitting, and abdominal pain.

Convulsions may also occur.

Phase 2. There may be interval of a few days between the first and the second phase, when it looks, as if the child is improving, or the first phase may merge into the second without any interval.

Pain in head, neck, back and limbs is common. So also, stiffness in the neck and back. The child complains of pain when his head is raised. If shoulders are raised, the head falls back. The child sits in bed with his hands placed on the bed behind himself. The child is irritable, restless and often snarling.

This stage may continue for about four or five days, but there is a possibility of onset of paralysis till the fourth week. If no paralysis supervenes, the child recovers in a few days.

PARALYTIC CASES

There are several types of paralysis, but the most common are spinal, encephalitic and Bulbo-spinal.

SPINAL TYPE

In this case the portions of the body usually involved are the legs, especially below the knees. However in some more severe cases, the pelvic girdle may also be affected, making it impossible for the child to move at all in the bed. In still more serious cases, the abdomen, diaphragm and chest and neck may also be involved. In such cases, the outlook is positively gloomy and death usually occurs from respiratory paralysis. When arms are also paralysed, the left one is always more seriously affected.

ENCEPHALITIC TYPE

In addition to the above symptoms there are convulsions and other cerebral manifestations.

BULBO-SPINAL TYPE

In this case the cranial nerves are also paralysed, resulting in paralysis of face, limbs and trunk. This is the most dangerous type and mortality rate is very high.

STAGE OF RECOVERY

When all what has been stated above has happened, and the patient has survived those stages the recovery stage begins automatically and this is the most remarkable feature of the disease. The patient may recover completely in four to six weeks. Recovery begins usually after a week.

MORTALITY

Death usually occurs on account of the paralysis of diaphragm and often there is a final respiratory complication such as Pneumonia, etc.

Death occurs usually in the first week, scarcely in the second week and very rarely in the third week. The death rate is 20 per cent on an average, but it is higher in children under one year, and in elderly persons.

PREDISPOSING FACTORS

(1) PHYSIQUE: Children suffering from Polio regularly display certain morphological characteristics. Such children are large and plump, with a broad face and in most cases the upper central incisors (teeth) are definitely separated. The hands are short and broad. The pelvis may be wider than the shoulder girdle, and the males may show poor development of sex organs.

The inner corner of the eye being lower in level than the outer is a characteristic feature. Freckles are commonly found on the face, neck and upper part of chest. The skin is smooth and hairless.

(2). HEREDITY: The father may be Acromegalic **(a disease in which there is an abnormal development of bones of face or hands, due to some disturbance of endocrine glands)**, fat, with broad hips and narrow shoulders; the mother may be having a goitre. The parents may be syphilitic, gonorrhoeal or psoric.

(3). NUTRITION: The deficiency of nutrition has been suggested to be a predisposing cause.

(4). Injuries: There have been many cases of Polio as a result of injury (fracture of limb) by fall or blow. Exposure to extremes of temperature, wetting and operation have been observed to act as predisposing factors.

(5). Infection: It has also been suggested that Polio may follow other diseases such as measles, chicken pox, whooping cough, bronchitis, etc.

(6). Tonsils Operation: Removed of enlarged tonsils by operation has resulted in an attack of Polio, within 7 to 30 days, in a very large number of cases. The onset in such cases is sudden, with sore throat, cough and fever. The infection may be there before the operation or may come later while the wound is still there. A tragic instance has been mentioned by Krill and Toomey in the Journal of American Medical Association (1941) where tonsils of five apparently healthy children were cut away and all contracted Polio. Similarly operation of adenoids and tooth extractions have resulted in Polio in several cases.

★

A MISUNDERSTANDING

From the phrase Infantile Paralysis it must not be understood that infants only are its victims. Adults are also attacked by it. During World War II Indian troops heavily suffered from it and mortality rate rose as high as 37 per cent. The children, however, are its primary victims, hence the name.

SOURCES OF INFECTION.

(1). Contagious: The disease is communicated from one person to another by contact of persons suffering from the disease, or who are in a convalescent stage. The infection may be communicated through droplets of mucus coming out of nose, or by matter that comes out with a sneeze or through the medium of stools.

(2). House flies: Since the virus of polio is excreted in stools, it is natural that flies which come in contact with such stool would be infected and would in their turn transfer the infection to any food with which they might come in contact. Similarly such flies can get infection from the mucus of a patient and transfer the same to food meant for human consumption.

(3). Fruits and Vegetables: Perishable fruits and vegetables are the greatest source of infection. A number of persons eating fruits and raw vegetables from the same stock have been reported to have suffered from polio. This means that such articles of food do definitely act as sources and carriers of disease.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

It has been stated above that the disease spreads through droplets of nose mucus faeces; it is, therefore, natural that precautions should be taken to avoid these two.

IMMUNIZATION.

1. As soon as a person is found to be suffering from polio, in a house or locality children specially should not be allowed to come any where near him. They should be given a dose of:—Rhus Tox (30), or Oxalic Acid (30), or Lathyrus (30) or Gelsemium (30), or Becale Cor. (30) every week upto 3 doses a day, to create immunity. All the napkins, urine and faeces should be so disposed off or sterilised that they may have no chance of infecting any one else.

2. All privies and latrines should be kept thoroughly clean and disinfected by proper insecticides and disinfectants.

3. Keep away all flies by keeping the house perfectly clean.

4. Keep no food or eatables, specially fruits and vegetables, exposed to flies.

5. Use only freshly prepared food, preferably hot, because it has no chance of coming into contact with flies.

6. All tinned food, preserved and frozen foods should be strictly avoided.

7. During epidemic, gatherings of children should be forbidden. All outdoor games of strenuous nature should be stopped.

8. Removal of tonsils, operation of adenois and tooth extraction should be scrupulously avoided, as they provide a fertile soil for Polio.

9. Lastly the Health Authorities should acquaint the public of the clinical features of the disease especially of the non-paralytic period. The general public should also be informed of the progress of events. Parents should be asked to co-operate in limiting child contacts, and in calling medical aid for any child feeling out-of-sorts. Attention should be called to the strict necessity for the highest degree of personal hygiene, the use of clean handkerchiefs, and the necessity for frequent hand-washing with soap and water should be emphasised.

THE TREATMENT

Homoeopathy provides positive cure for the disease and there are a number of remedies which are administered after taking into consideration the constitution and the symptoms of each individual patient. The season and the weather prevailing at the time also are important factors to be taken into account in the selection of the remedy. If the case is properly handled in its early stages the disease can be liquidated within a short time.

I could have given a list of important indicated remedies but for want of space I am compelled to withhold the same for publication at a later date. A copy of such list may, however, be obtained from me direct on request. It is, however, advisable that the nearest available Homoeo Doctor should be consulted immediately for systematic treatment.

A shipping magnate, whose income is in the super-tax class, went to a hotel cloakroom, where he deposited his coat. He handed the cloakroom attendant sixpence.

"There's a pound for you, sonny," he said—"less tax".

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He was attending a meeting of the Henpecked Club. Suddenly the door opened. His wife sailed in, grabbed him by the collar, shook him until his teeth rattled, and exclaimed: "What do you mean by attending this club? You're not henpecked."

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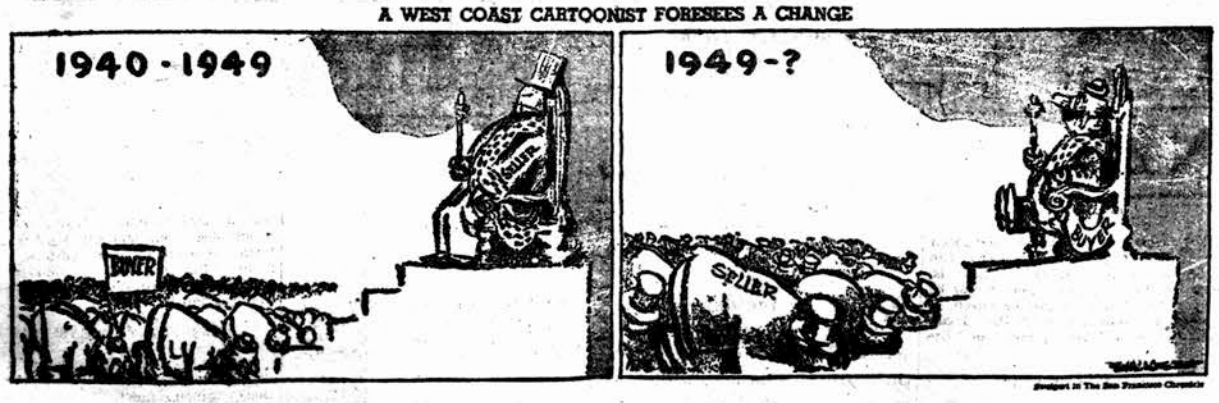
Billy: "Do you believe people can tell the future with cards?"

Bobby: "Yes, my mother can. She took one look at my school report card yesterday, and told me what would happen when Dad got home!"

A WEST COAST CARTOONIST FORESEES A CHANGE



DEAD HARVEST

By PERIN C. MEHTA

MR. RAMDAS sat in his glittering Rolls-Royce looking out on the pleasant scenery which fled past. He was a handsome man, middle-aged but well-preserved, so he looked young.

He was a self-made man;—once a travelling salesman of no identity, he had risen within the space of twenty years to the managership of the same firm where he had started. He thought himself wonderful.

He leant back on the luxurious cushions and mused upon his past. He had gone forth in the world at the age of seventeen, intent on doughty deeds and displayed his prowess wherever he went. His reverie zig-zagged along his rise in the world and took a turn at a threshold which made him twitch a little and give a shudder of loathing. His memory was now reliving the many episodes and indulgences of his private life. Not married yet, the conscience of Mr. Ramdas was seared by incessant self-indulgence in his youth. As a travelling salesman he, a good-looking youth with smooth manners, had entrapped the heart of many a woman. At that time his one ambition had been to achieve riches as quickly as possible, and he was ruthless and cruel with women after having fulfilled his coarse purpose. Thoughts of these incidents he would love to gladly exorcise; memories which he would willingly banish, but they would again and again start up to shadow his path and wound his conscience.

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He shook himself free from his present sadness and called to the driver to stop at some little inn on the way, for he thirsted for a cup of tea. Two miles ahead his car came to a stop at a cosy tea-shop, and he alighted in full view of gaping yokels, for it was at a village they had stopped. Mr. Ramdas looked around and remembered. Everything was strangely familiar, and Ye Gods how unchanged. He went into the shop and sat at a rickety table waiting for his tea. He tried to push away his memory which seemed to retain indelibly everything that was ill.

In this place it was that he had met Asha, the most lovely young creature he had ever seen. The daughter of a poor farmer, she had fallen for his charm at once. Without much ado he had weakened her moral sensibilities, and she fell a prey, alas too willingly. He had lingered for nearly two months in this very place, enjoying the sweetness of the girl's youth and beauty. And then—then what had he done? His features shrivelled up in agony as he recalled the parting. Asha's face besmeared with tears, telling him she was pregnant, pleading for understanding. He had sneered at her, stormed at the meek little thing and outwardly manifested an alarming degree of temper. Inwardly he longed to escape from this dreadful situation. He had packed his belongings and within twenty-four hours of the poor girl's broken, pathetic confession, had disappeared never to return again.

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Mr. Ramdas curdled with pain at the memory. At the time he had merely felt lightened of a burden. Now having tasted the fruits of the earth, and bitterly, his only stronghold was in the sanctity of repentance and a stricken conscience. He sipped his tea absent-mindedly, and then having finished it went to the counter to pay for it. He found no one there. He knocked on the old wooden table which served as a counter, and a young girl came out. Dressed in virginal white she appeared to Mr. Ramdas an ethereal being, a playmate of the angels. He gazed upon her, and a feeling overcame him, an emotion the first of its kind in all his life.

At last he found his voice. "Who are you, and what are you doing here?" "I am the daughter of the tea-shop owner", she replied in a timid young voice. "Daughter of the owner! but he is so old, how could he have a daughter so young!" The girl looked at him coyly and was about to make a reply when her father's voice was heard calling her. She hurriedly took the money from the man before her and ran in.

Mr. Ramdas turned back, his mind clouded with thoughts, his heart beating an unsteady muffled rhythm. He sat in his car and proceeded on his journey. But peace had left his abode, and Mr. Ramdas knew that he could never rest till the young girl behind the counter became his bride.

Within the space of a week he returned to the village and the tea-shop. He put up at a small hotel, feigning business, and frequented the tea-shop daily. The dilapidated owner was overjoyed at such overtures of friendship from the wealthy man of the city. Mr. Ramdas steered the conversation cleverly, every day stepping nearer the object of his pursuit.

When officially Mr. Ramdas asked for the hand of Sita, the old man was overcome with happiness, and willingly consented. Now the matter settled, Mr. Ramdas hustled the issue and the marriage was arranged within the space of a fortnight. He returned almost at once to his mansion in the city where it was settled the marriage would take place, the bride and her old parents following on the day previous to the wedding.

Mr. Ramdas scarcely could believe his luck. Sita was only nineteen, he nearly forty. He looked at himself in the mirror and felt pleased. He was handsome, his bride was lovely, and no weeds would stagnate ever more in his conscience. He forgot the women in his past life. Their tearful faces came no more before his joyful eyes. His house was full of relations preparing for the happy occasion. Mr. Ramdas felt he did not deserve so much happiness. "As you sow, so shall you reap", they said. Mr. Ramdas sneered a little as he thought of the saying. He had sown plenty, and reaped what? a beautiful, beautiful bride whom he loved to distraction.

Sita and her parents were conveyed from the village in the sleek Rolls Royce. She was admired, and made much of, by all those who saw her. Mr. Ramdas feasted his eyes on her and exulted inwardly. The wedding day dawned, and the nuptials were performed in a style worthy of the best. The feast was lavish, the guests thronged round them, reluctant to leave; and Mr. Ramdas was impatient to be alone with Sita.

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At last they were free from the numerous well-wishers, and slowly wended their way arm in arm upstairs to their room. Sita now soon began unpacking her suitcase in which she had kept some of the necessary articles of toilet and clothing. Mr. Ramdas seated on the bed watched her in silent joy. On the dressing table she placed little bottles of perfume, oils, etc. Then from under the folds of her clothes in the suitcase, she drew a full-length photo, framed in pure silver, and placed it on the table. Mr. Ramdas looked at the photo and something clicked in his brain. He arose and went to Sita.

"Who—who is that", he faltered. "That, why, that is my mother,—my real mother. The old tea-shop owner had only adopted me because my mother died at my birth. He did not tell you this because he thought you may change your mind. Nobody knew who my father was." Sita spoke almost defiantly.

But in the face of Mr. Ramdas there was stark horror. The face that looked back at him through the frame was that of Asha, the girl whom he had deserted twenty years ago.

IS NETAJI ALIVE?

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(Continued from page 7)

any reliable news of the crash. It puzzled him a lot. He went to Formosa Islands, and among others, met the officials of the Taioku air port. But none could say anything definitely about the accident. None, whosoever, said that he had seen the dead body of Subhas Bose. Greatly intrigued and being disappointed about the extraordinary vagueness of reports, he returned to Tokyo and made further attempts to investigate into the incident.

Even the much advertised Netaji's ash was not to be seen by him anywhere. He was extremely anxious to participate in ceremonies connected with Netaji's ash. He could not, inspite of his best efforts, come by any such thing.

Undaunted and resolute, he continued his investigations. The Japanese Foreign Office, ultimately came on him and told him in plain language that if he was a "true friend of Netaji", he must not continue his investigations for "Netaji mystery was a top secret."

Herr Heins believes Netaji is alive.

So far no body, at least none of the Governments concerned, has proved that Netaji is dead. I can well understand the intentions of the Tojo Government in Japan, but surely the British Intelligence Service or MacArthur Administration in Japan has some information?

The current belief in China, Japan and in all the South-East Asian countries is that Netaji is alive.

The hope, the spark of hope, that Netaji is alive raises in us, at once, a desire to know the truth. Between the hope and the truth there is but darkness, and nothing else. If he is alive, why then doesn't he come to the country that he loved, and for which nothing was too big for him to suffer? That again is a mystery which he alone can solve. But to surprise and to take people unawares, has been a passion with him from his very infancy. The first big surprise he gave us was his sudden disappearance from his Elgin Road residence and then out of India — his home. And then when the time came the world knew where he was. But what is it now that he is waiting for?

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HOW FAR DO YOU WALK?

(Continued from page 2)

usually serves my lunch next volunteered to wear the pedometer, and the dial reading when I met her outside the cafe that evening was 10-1/2 miles. The foreman in a light engineering factory was the next on my list, and he learned that, in between clocking-in and clocking-out, he had walked eight and three-quarter miles inside the tool room.

A policeman was my next choice, and to my surprise, the pedometer reading was only six miles. I then lent the gadget to a staff nurse in a general hospital. She pinned it under the bib of her apron, and found on going off duty that evening that she had walked thirteen miles during a perfectly routine day in the ward.

However, it was an energetic suburban housewife who gave me my biggest surprise of all, and I am certain that she was as astonished as anyone. After an average day in her busy and happy life she sat down for five minutes to look at an evening paper and glanced first at the pedometer.

It registered 13¼ miles! And she had not left the house all day. What her dial-reading would have been on what she called one of her "queuing days". I shudder to think.

Yes, it is that ungrudging housewife who has my admiration. How does she do it?

"I never walk anywhere," I can still hear her saying as I handed her the instrument for experiment.

HOW DO YOU SLEEP?

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(Continued from page 2)

amazing instance of man's ignorance about his own body is the fact that scarcely anything is known as to the uncanny ways in which you sleep. If you sleep on your stomach—you may be an intense person who works hard; or a rugged individualist who doesn't have as much fun as he should. This is more true of men than women, who habitually sleep on their stomachs.

Do you talk in your sleep?—Maybe you are expressing some daytime thought that had to come out. Or you may be naturally over-expressive. Screams and cries usually are indications of nightmares brought on by physical tension or worry.

If you curl up like a kitten with covers over head, arms against the chest and knees high—that's called the "retreat-from-reality" position; you're unconsciously trying to make yourself a safe, secure little world and retreat from the tough one facing you.

If you hug your pillow or blankets—you may be lonely, or not getting all the affection your nature needs. If you prefer sleeping without a pillow, it may indicate that you're practising self-discipline and resisting comfort.

Is your head hanging over the bed when you wake up?—Then you've been threshing around under severe nervous stresses that tired you so much you couldn't pull your head back to proper position.

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Do you lie on your back relaxed, with arms and legs outstretched? Then you probably face problems squarely and courageously. You're emotionally stable, with no inner strains preying on you are you sleep. But if you lie on your back stiffly and rigidly, you're fighting your problems and brooding about them.

From the latest scientific investigations on the subject we know that, in sleep, various unconscious functions of the body continue under the control of a nervous system more primitive than that which governs our waking actions—to which the name is given, the sympathetic system. This system is connected with various glands, such as the pituitary gland in the head. Experiments indicate that the contents of the gland are emptied, as sleep comes upon us, into a particular part of the brain, the gland refilling at the moment when we awake.

This sleep-centre of the brain has not yet been located, but when known it may be possible to stimulate it artificially, so as to produce sleep whenever we wish. The day may be near at hand when there will be more truth than ever before the saying: "O sleep! it is a gentle thing, beloved from pole to pole!"

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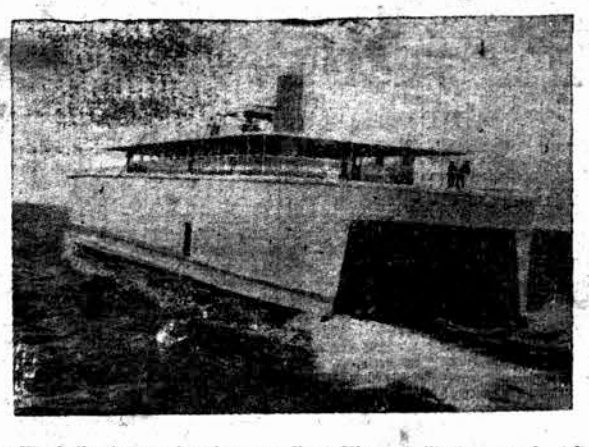
CARRYING "HAMLET" TO DENMARK

U. S. actors and actresses presented "Hamlet" recently in Denmark. Hamlet "Robert Breen" delivers his monologue with the background of the Kronborg Castle.

Beautiful young actress in Hamburg, out of work, "keeping the wolf from the door" by selling gramonhone records. Their figures are ideal for display purposes in the shop windows of the city.

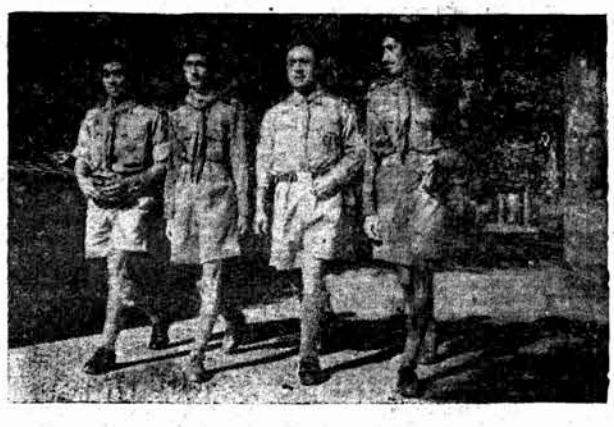
COUNCILLOR THOMAS R. POTTER shows a fellow cripple (MISS G. REDWOOD of Orpington Kant) how to operate the specially adapted car. The clutch is fitted to the breast plate — the throttle (right hand of steering column) and the long lever is the hand-brake, to which is also incorporated the normal boot-brake.

KING CLAUDIUS (Walter Abell) and on right QUEEN GERTRUD (Aline MacMahon) in the "fencing scene at Kronbrog Castle, Elsimore, Denmark, during the International Hamlet Festival.



Gar Wood, the famous American speedboat King, built the vessel for U. S. Army Air Force. The vessel "Ventury", it is claimed will "not roll, pitch or yard".

While MR. TOWNROE of Westfield Farm, Warsop, was away in the ring having one of his cows judged, one year old JOHN TOWNROE was left in charge of his prize bull and cow— "Priority Adene" and "Warsop Lamke 3rd—but the apple he was eating claimed more of his attentions!



Two Indian and Two Pakistan Rover Scouts seen at the Scout Hostel, Chiswick. The Indian Scouts are wearing turbans. They are on way to the Fourth World Rover Moot in Norway.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.